RAND BROS., Real Estate Brokers.
VANCOUVER PROPERTY.
LATEST QUOTATIONS.
OFFICES: Victoria, Vancouver & New Westminster

The Daily Colonist.

FOR BEST VALUE
in Clothing and Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, &c., go to the oldest and most reliable House in the Province.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
A. GILMORE, Johnson Street.

VOL. LVIII---NO. 36. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY JULY 24, 1887. TWENTY-NINTH YEAR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hudson's Bay Company.

A Supply of CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S CLUB SODA
JUST RECEIVED; ALSO OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Caliope, Picador, Oscar Y Amanda, Intimidad, Henry Clay, Manuel Garcia.
Sole Agents for the following DOMESTIC CIGARS: Leader, La Re Gorria, Arabia, Bayadera, Carissima.
Also for DUKE'S CAMEO CIGARETTES and LEMP'S ST. LOUIS BEER.
feb14-ly

Fine Building and Garden Land
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT,
In Lots of One Acre and upwards, on the Victoria Arm, Craigflower Road, Esquimalt Road, &c., between Victoria and Esquimalt.
Apply to H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co., ALLSOP & MASON, LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO. } Real Estate Agents, Government St.
Or to A. MUNRO, Hudson's Bay Company's Office.
Victoria, B. C., April 30th, 1887. apr30-6m

WARNING!
DON'T BE TOO LATE
JAMIESON'S CASH SALE
Closes on 30th July.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Are you short of Blank Books, Pass, Memorandum, Time, Invoice, or Copying Books; Gum Stub Files, Copying Presses, Pens, Penholders, Rubber Bands, Ink, Mucilage, Envelopes, or Paper of any Description.
IF SO
BUY NOW.
Lay in a Good Supply at Once
Most Liberal Discounts for Cash.
jul19

WANTS.

WANTED—A Girl to do light housework in a small family. Apply at COLONIST Office. jul23

WANTED—By a young lady, a position as Nursery Governess. Good references, if required. Address "R.H." Box 802, Postoffice. jul23-3t

A MAN AND WIFE desire a situation, man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook and housemaid. Good references. Address "J. D," P. O. Box 617, Victoria. jul23-1w

WANTED.
A FEMALE TEACHER FOR THE SOUTH Comox Public School. Apply to GEO. G. McDONALD, Secretary of School Board.
Comox, July 11th, 1887. jul17-w

TEACHER WANTED.
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BY THE Board of School Trustees, Mountain District, up to August 1st, for the position of Teacher. Salary, $50 per month. Applications (in hand writing of applicant) to be addressed BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
jul10 P. O. Box No. 57, Nanaimo, B. C.

TEACHER WANTED.
FOR QUESNELLE PUBLIC SCHOOL. Salary $75 per month. Apply to Secretary of Board of Trustees.
W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary B. of T.
June 25th, 1887. jul7

TEACHER WANTED.
A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR Cowichan School. Duties to commence on the first of August. Applications for the position will be received by the undersigned—addressed to Koksilah Station—up to 12 o'clock, noon, of the 22nd instant.
JAMES MEARNS, Sec'y.
Koksilah Station, Cowichan, July 4th, 1887. jul5-2w

TEACHER WANTED.
FOR CHILLIWHACK PUBLIC SCHOOL. Apply to A. C. WELLS, Sec. Trustees.
Chilliwhack, 30th June, 1887. jul6-d1t-wlt

NANAIMO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TEACHER WANTED.
APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED, addressed to the undersigned, until the 24th inst., for positions in the above Schools, as Principal of the Boys' School, and as Teacher of the Primary Division of Girls' School.
MARCUS WOLFE, Sec'y Board of School Trustees.
Nanaimo, July 8th, 1887. jul9

OWNER WANTED.
AN OWNER IS WANTED FOR AN ENGlish lever
SILVER WATCH
With hunting case. Said watch was taken for safe-keeping from an intoxicated person on Johnson Street, about the end of July, 1886. The owner can have the same by proving property on application to
CHAS. P. BLOOMFIELD, Chief of Police.
jul20-3t

BOARD AND LODGING
FOR LADY OR GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIvate family, James Bay. References.
jul10 Address "G. B., Colonist Office.

ALL CLAIMS.
ALL CLAIMS AGAINST BARQUE PENshaw, Capt. Parker, must be sent in to the undersigned before 12 of noon this day.
WECH, RITHET & CO., Consignees.
jul22

JUBILEE PAINTINGS.
Just received a large assortment of Mouldings, Oil Paintings and Chromos and Frames.
ANDERSON & HASTIE, 205 Fort Street.
my4-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.
A BUNCH OF KEYS. FINDER WILL BE rewarded on leaving the same at
jul12 THE COLONIST OFFICE.

CAME TO THE PREMISES.
A SORREL MARE CAME TO THE UNdersigned's premises. Owner can have the mare by proving property and paying expenses. G. A. MACTAVISH,
jun7-4tw North Saanich.

PROSPECT LAKE.
4 ROOMED COTTAGE TO LET, SUITABLE for family summer outing. Apply ALBION HOUSE.
☞Partially furnished. jul6-1w

NOTICE.
I HEREBY WISH TO EXPRESS MY thanks to Messrs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co., Agents of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, for their prompt and highly satisfactory settlement of my claim for damages caused by fire in the Arcade on the night of July 17th.
jul20-1w DAVID SPENCER.

HAMBURG FIGS
There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Figs for the cure of habitual constipation, indigestion and sick-headache. Their action is as prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. 25 cts.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.
When the Heart, Kidneys and Circulation are in a healthy condition all other ailments are mere "side issues" which readily yield to treatment. Dr. Flint's Heart remedy exerts a specific and direct action on these organs. Descriptive treatise accompanies each bottle, or mailed free. It will repay a perusal and prove instructive and interesting. $1.50.
These Remedies are for sale by all Druggists.
J. J. MACK & CO., Prop'rs, San Francisco, Cal.
apr13-sun-wed-fri-1y-dw

COTTON RAGS.
5 CENTS PER POUND WILL BE PAID for Clean Cotton Rags, delivered in the Press Room of the COLONIST OFFICE

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all others in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for Illustrated Catalogue.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
apr17-eod-dw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Opinion
Is generally right especially when backed up by experience, hence it is that we so confidently assert that
STEPHEN'S
Writing Fluids.
AND
STAFFORD'S
Writing Inks
Are the Best in the World.
There are Offices in Victoria that say they will use no other so long as they can get
STAFFORD'S or STEPHEN'S
INKS.
We sell them on their Merits. They are the only first Class Writing Inks made by them.
B. C. Stationery Company.
NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.
jul23

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS
Harrison Lake, B. C.
Finest Pleasure and Health Resort in America.
ST. ALICE HOTEL,
Now Open. The Gem Hotel of the Pacific Coast.
Terms, from $1.50 to $3. per Day.
Large Bathing Establishment.—Private, Swimming and Vapor Baths. Separate departments for ladies; with experienced attendants in charge.
These now celebrated Springs, which are similar by analysis to the Baden Baden Springs of Germany, are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession for the cure of Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Mercurial Poisoning, Venereal Diseases, Dypsomania, Nervous and Kidney Complaints, Malaria, Fever and Ague.
Ladies will derive great benefit from a course of the baths for ALL COMPLAINTS, while they are EXCELLENT FOR THE COMPLEXION.
No better tonic to restore tired or tried nature exists.
Analysis of Water by Prof. W. T. Wenzell, Ph. G. M. D., of San Francisco:—

Sulphureted hydrogen.	Sulphate of Sodium.
Sulphate of Calcium.	Sulphate of Magnesia.
Chloride of Sodium.	Chloride of Potassium.
Alumina.	Silica.

One wine gallon contains 80¼ grains solid Mineral matter.
Temperature 164° Fahr. Daily yield 250,000 gallons.
STAGES meet all trains at Agassiz Station, C. P. Railway.
Reduced fare tickets to this point can be obtained on application to R. R. and Steamboat Offices.
jul21-wed-sun-dw

Notice to Ship Owners
THE BEST SET OF WAYS EVER LAID IN British Columbia are now to be found at the STARR YARD, opposite Point Ellice, Victoria, with a good depth of water and every facility for general repairs. Address
STARR SHIP YARD, P. O. Box 102, Victoria.
jul23-3m

CORRIG SCHOOL
VICTORIA.
A Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen.
The Christmas Term opens Wednesday, 17th August, 1887. Thorough training by graduates and other efficient instructors. For circulars, testimonials, etc., apply to
Rev. C. J. Brenton, M.A.
jul23-1m-dw

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation desire to express their sincere thanks to the B. C. Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for their prompt and satisfactory settlement of the Association claims for damages caused by fire on the 16th inst. JAS. J. DALBY,
jul23-1t General Secretary.

REMOVAL.
IRVING BROS.
Have Removed their
Boot and Shoe Store
From GOVERNMENT to YATES Street in the Store
Formerly Occupied by J. Crossen.
Thanking their old Customers for their liberal patronage in the past they solicit a continuance of the same in the future.
Victoria, July 21, 1887. jul22

THE NAVAL DISPLAY.

A Magnificent Event Witnessed by a Great Throng.

The Grandest Fleet Ever Seen—Nelson's Ship "Victory" Takes Part.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

PORTSMOUTH, July 23.—Portsmouth and Southsea have been thronged for days in anticipation of the jubilee naval review, fixed for this afternoon at Spithead. The crowds have been immensely augmented this morning by the arrival of innumerable visitors from all parts of the country, who came by special train from London and other centres. The good positions for observing the display are all well occupied. The weather could not be more favorable. There is a bright sun and light breeze blowing, and everybody is in holiday attire and gay dresses and splendid uniforms give the main thoroughfares a gay appearance. The vessels participating in the pageant numbered 128 pennants, and included three squadrons of ironclads and cruisers, aggregating 34 vessels, 75 torpedo boats, gunboats and iron defense ships, divided into 5 flotillas, 6 training brigs and 13 troop ships. Besides these 128 ships were under drill. There were three Imperial and Indian troop ships appointed to carry distinguished visitors, and small vessels and dockyard craft allotted to the corporation of Portsmouth, all of which were laden. The war ships were drawn up in four lines facing up channel, the start of column being off Portsmouth.

The ships were stationed two cable lengths apart, lines being three cables. The flotillas were arranged in double column. Between the point of column of the ironclads and mainland and the troopships were placed in single column between the starboard line and Isle of Wight. This made four lines of vessels on one side the channel and three on the other, extending from the South Sea cable to the middle shoal, distance over two miles. The whole scene surveyed just before 2 o'clock, when the naval vessels all placed their decorations in full fling, and their crews in holiday pose, private craft hurrying to a good place, and the multitudes ashore packing themselves to see the event of the day, was glorious in the extreme. Probably no such fleet was ever seen before.

NELSON'S OLD SHIP VICTORY

Was a conspicuous object, and her old timbers echoed again and again as boat after boat passed her, the full complement cheering. More than that the old boat mounted a gun or two and joined in the salute to the Queen. Shortly after 2 p. m. when order was perceptible on the water, the Euphrates, Crocodile and Malabar proceeded to the westward of Osborne and stood in readiness to escort the royal yacht when the Queen embarked at three o'clock to review the fleet. The Queen left Osborne house a few minutes before three, and went aboard the royal yacht, Victoria and Alberta. Her majesty left the buoy in Osborne bay promptly at 3. She was proceeded by a trilly yacht and followed by the royal yachts Osborne and Alberta, and the ships Enchantress, Helicon, Euphrates, Crocodile and Malabar. The procession proceeded straight to its destination and passed between the lines, leaving the coast defence, ship guns and torpedo boats on the port hand. After proceeding as far as the horse elbow buoy the Victoria and Alberta turned to starboard, passed between the two columns of large ships, forming a B. C. squadron, and between the lines of foreign ships of war as Her Majesty passed through the lines of these endless warships, each yard being manned with brawny tars.

[The wires here collapsed.]

CABLE NEWS.

The Chess Tournament.

BERLIN, July 23.—In the international chess tournament at Frankfort yesterday Burns defeated Metzger, Gertschel defeated Fritz, Haimist defeated Blackburn, MacKenzie defeated Paulsen, Schallop defeated English, and Tanbenhaus defeated Sheffers. The games between Alpin, Berger, Barobben and Tarrusch and Metzger and Senkeotoyo were drawn.

The Crimes Act.

LONDON, July 25.—Viceroy Ashbourne, Balfour, Butler and Long had a conference with the permanent officials of Dublin Castle to-day. It was decided to proclaim under the Crimes Act the whole of Ireland, except Ulster and one or two other counties. This is regarded as monstrous, as three-fourths of Ireland is untainted with exceptional crime. It is difficult to see what the government means by it, unles it has deliberately decided upon a policy of exasperation. Mr. Cunningham Graham, M. P., publishes a letter describing Hartington as a bovine person, honest despite the fact that he is r duke's son, but intensely stupid. This utterance is typical of a growing distrust of Hartington by the liberals. Dr. Parnell will draft an amendment to the land bill, providing for the reinstatement of evicted tenants under certain conditions and circumstances.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Mr. Tudor Tiedeman, who successfully passed the qualifying examination of the civil service held in May last, received a certificate yesterday morning from Ottawa.

Cool Burgess, the well-known Canadian character actor, has organized a first-class company of artists and will open at Vancouver on Monday, playing two nights.

No less than five newly wedded couples took passage on the Mexico yesterday for San Francisco.

PERSONAL.

Right Rev. Bishop Cridge has gone to New Westminster to conduct confirmation services to day in the R. E. church of that city.

E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, arrived on the Geo. E. Starr yesterday.

T. E. Ladner was a passenger by the R. P. Rithet yesterday from the mainland, and is registered at the Driard.

Dr. Walkem, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

J. H. Turner, M. P. P., is confined to his home by a severe cold.

Dr. Milne returned from a three days' visit to the mainland yesterday.

W. W. Buchanan, chief officer in Canada of the Royal Templars of Temperance, returned to Hamilton this morning by way of the C.P.R. His stay in this city was a most pleasant one and he made a fine impression.

ALASKA MINING NOTES.

(Free Press.)

Some very rich quartz has been discovered on Grant Island, assaying as high as $600 per ton in gold.

The Alaska Mill & Mining Company are making preparatins to erect another set of 120 stamps on the Treadwell mine.

The Nowell company are developing their mines purchased from Reid, Ellis & Smith, Berner Bay, and they are showing up fine. Some very handsome specimens have been taken out.

Price & Johnson have their mill nearly ready for a trial run at Berrer Bay. They have nine daisy mines, and if they don't make a fortune in a short time it will be the fault of the mill, not the mine.

A miner at the Alaska Union Mining Co.'s works while working over a cliff of rocks, missed his hold and fell, slipping over the precipice a distance of 125 feet. They say he rode a bowlder all the way down, and landed so lightly that he escaped without serious injury.

Messrs. Nado, Van Gasken and Sandstone have recently made some very fine locations on the Tarkon. One vein is eight feet in width and another fifty feet. Ore from them give returns of $30 per ton. They are easy of access and in a rich locality, as that district is fast coming to the front as second to none along this coast.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Local traffic agents at San Francisco say that the telegram recently received that the C. P. R. had received the contract of all wool shipments from Australia direct by steamer is untrue.

A board of naval officers has been appointed to take the U. S. cruiser Atlanta to sea to give her battery a thorough test and report upon the result.

The receipts of the United States from July last have been $23,525,388, and the expenditures $23,795,441, being a net gain to date of $729,947.

Already 236 amendments have been offered to the land bill.

Despatches from Pesth say that the present Sobranje has declared that Prince Ferdinand has grossly deceived the Bulgarians, and is an instrument in the hands of Russia.

A Calcutta dispatch says: The steamer Mahratta has foundered off Koogley point. It is thought that large numbers of pilgrims returning to Calcutta are drowned.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Art Exhibition.

NEW YORK, July 23.—At an exhibition given by the school of industrial art for women to-day, it was announced that an order for designs for painting silks had been received from China not long ago. An order for table linen designs came from Dundee, Scotland.

Seven Days From Havre.

The French line steamer Champagne is given credit for having made the best time on the Atlantic, coming west. She was reported off Fire Island at 3.35 this afternoon, having made the passage from Havre in seven days. The difference between Queenstown and Havre consumes about twenty-five hours, so that the Champagne line from Queenstown to this side is placed at about six days. The best previous time, six days and four hours, was made by the Umbria.

A Telegraph Proposition.

While the Sully syndicate, the Ives syndicate, and Jay Gould, have been endeavoring to purchase the B. & O. telegraph system, a proposition to do likewise, unknown to any of them, has been quietly made by the brotherhood of telegraphers of the United States. Their offer of $3,000,000 and Jay Gould's offer was the same, but the fact that his was rejected does not discourage the brotherhood, as they believe that the Garrett interest would prefer to transfer the system to them for this sum rather than it should fall into the hands of Jay Gould, even if he should offer a larger amount. The brotherhood offer to pay $500,000 cash on the acceptance of the proposition and the remaining $2,500,000 at the end of six months. This sum will be raised by assessing each member of the brotherhood $5 a month for six months. By this arrangement each member becomes a stockholder. This co-operative idea, it is believed by the brotherhood, will greatly increase the efficiency of B. & O. service, and that the running expenses of the system will cost less than those of any other system. It is believed that the committee in the charge of the proposed purchase are Tom O'Reilly, Ed. Buckley, of this city, and John B. Taltavall, editor of the *Electric Age*. Rumor has it that the Knights of Labor are lending a helping hand in the transaction.

Took Paris Green.

Mrs. Faber, a German woman, 40 years old, who lived with her husband in Twenty-fifth street, took Paris green this afternoon and will probably die. She is the wife of a man describing himself as Prof. Faber, from Vienna, who arrived in this city a few years ago with an instrument somewhat in the shape of a piano, which he called a talking machine. The instrument, by striking the key-board, would give forth sounds nearly resembling the human voice. The two travelled through the country and, it is supposed, made considerable money out of their venture. Mrs. Faber refuses to give any explanation for her action. Prof. Faber's whereabouts is not known.

"SICK AND TIRED."

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice in THE COLONIST which has just arrived, a communication from our useless member, Mr. Stenhouse. Instead of devoting his great mind to answering my communication he proceeds to accuse me of basely forging the *nom de plume* of "Comox Rustic," a literary gentleman in this locality. To be serious would anybody be so kind as to tell me what Mr. Stenhouse has done for Comox. We all wish him to resign and let somebody else try their hand who would, at least, obtain a decent grant for our struggling settlement. As far as my ability lies I would willingly meet Mr. Stenhouse on any platform in Comox, without previously gesticulating before mirrors and keeping people from their slumbers in Demosthenic harangues at unseemly hours of the night. As to "Comox Rustic," I respect the gentleman very much, but I was not aware that he had a copyright on the *nom de plume* of COMOX RUSTIC.

Comox, 21st July, 1887.

THE HANLAN-GAUDAUR RACE

The Race Won By Hanlan--Time, 20:32

The Race Rowed by Moonlight, and Witnessed by but Fifty People.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

CHICAGO, July 25.—The sun had set and the moon was shining, when Hanlan and Gaudaur received the signal for the start in their race for one thousand dollars a side. The start was witnessed by not more than fifty persons, while the referee and the six oarsmen who sat in his bark are the only ones who know anything definite about the finish. The referee awarded the race to Hanlan, and the time is stated to be 20:32.

This in brief is the story of to-day's race, which will go into history as the most unique sporting event on record. At two o'clock this afternoon the wind blew fiercely from the north and white caps covered the surface of Lake Calumet. Racing was deemed out of the question, but the three thousand spectators waited, hoping that the wind would moderate. At three o'clock it blew harder, and at four a shell would not have lived in the surf two minutes. At five o'clock the breeze was as stiff as a November gale, and at six o'clock the referee said a start could not possibly be effected till after sunset. At 7:15 the principals were called to the scratch. Hanlan responded promptly, but Gaudaur did not appear. A thousand men gathered around his boat house and insisted that he should get ready for the race. The referee also ordered him out. He finally agreed to go and examine the course, but assured the referee that he would not row unless the water suited him. He spurted down past the grand stand, and returning declared that the water was too rough for the race. The referee held that the water was in a fit condition, but Gaudaur carried his shell into the boat-house and refused to come out. The referee told him he must be ready in five minutes or Hanlan would go over the course alone. St. John, Gaudaur's backer, and a score of his friends gathered around the oarsman and entreated him to obey the referee's orders, but their pleading was to no purpose. Five minutes elapsed and the referee came for Gaudaur's decision. The latter remained obstinate and the referee was about to send Hanlan over the course when Fred Plaisted overcame Gaudaur's objections and got him into his boat. Gaudaur acted like a sulky school boy throughout, and upon taking his seat in his shell said he should not win, but simply went out so that those who backed him might be satisfied. Hanlan had the best of the start, but was passed by Gaudaur in the first 500 yards. Hanlan regained the lead at the three-quarter mile, and at the stake boat was five lengths ahead. At the finish of the three miles Hanlan led by eight hundred yards. He says he will not row again until he meets Beach in Australia.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed Episcopal Church—Services at the usual hours of public worship, to be conducted by the Rev. John Reid, D. D. Morning subject, "Divine Gentleness;" evening, "Justified by Faith."

Rev. J. Cormack, B.A., late of Lachine, Que., will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church this morning and evening.

German divine service will be held in the Sunday school room of the First Presbyterian church, Pandora street this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Calvary Baptist Church—This morning the pastor will give his eleventh lecture on the Book of Daniel, subject "The vision by the River, or Mohammed and Christ." Evening subject: "An Ambitious Man." Strangers welcome; seats free.

COMOX' MEMBER.

TO THE EDITOR:—To-day I got a look of the *Weekly Times* from a curiosity hunter (the only parties who subscribe for it here) and to my great astonishment, in common with many others, I learned of the dire disappointment experienced by the Comoxians because of the non-arrival of Mr. Stenhouse, M. P. P., and of the great speech he was to deliver—evidently we lost a treat, to say the least of it. We in all probability would have heard over again about the very "*large* duck perched in a tree!" at which he had shot on one occasion. The *large* duck turned out to be a Squako heron. I believe in fact, sir, the whole rush, turmoil and disappointment, so far as I can make out, existed in the fertile brain of the writer, who could see in his "mind's eye" what he wished for while sitting aboard the steamer Dunsmuir in comfortable quarters in out of the storm in Nanaimo harbor. Or perhaps the writer was laboring under the pleasant influence of another bottle of champagne, which he desired to be "put down to the profit of the house." Those are questions of vital importance with us ignorant backwoodsmen, who never see the light of heaven except through Mr. Stenhouse. A short note appeared in last week's COLONIST, over the *nom de plume* of "Comox Rustic," (though not written by him so-called), which places Mr. S. and his constituents in the only true light before the world. VERITAS.

"SICK AND TIRED."

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you kindly allow me to say that the note with the above heading in THE COLONIST of July 15th, was not written by the party who occasionally rhymes as
THE COMOX RUSTIC.
Comox, July 21st.

SYDNEY AND AUCKLAND MAILS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—In an interview J. D. Spreckels said:

The Canadian Pacific Company have offered for £100,000 to lay down the Sydney and Auckland mails in London in 30 days and 30 hours. For a like sum the Pacific & Oriental Company *via* the Suez Canal, will place the Australian mails in London in thirty-six days. The Oceanic Company is now delivering the mails in thirty-seven days. If arrangements can be made with the Australian postal authorities, we can, by carrying the mail from Sydney to San Diego in nineteen days, in connection with the Atchison & Topeka, reach New York four days later, and place the mails in London in seven days more by the transatlantic steamers, making a total of thirty days, which time can be reduced to twenty-seven days by not stopping at Honolulu.

SENATOR MACDONALD TO DR. POWELL.

TO THE EDITOR:—Dr. Powell, in his last letter, does not attempt to contend for the accuracy of his own report (which I can prove to be correct) beyond saying that its contents are a matter of history—a fact which by no means settles its accuracy. Nor does he in any way improve his position, or his argument, by bringing two fresh charges against Mr. Duncan.

The first, "That he is responsible for all the troubles that have occurred at Metlakahtla," is unfounded and wholly unsubstantiated, and I think that the universal verdict will be, that the Indian commissioner is largely, if not entirely, to blame for the Metlakahtla exodus, for the alienation of those people's loyalty from the government, for the disgrace of their having to abandon their homes and seek a refuge in a foreign country, and for the loss of a productive industry and trade to the country, which will surely follow, worth, at least, to Victoria $100,000 annually. They are wards of the government under his special care, and what sympathy has he shown for them? What profit have any of the Victoria tribes received from his administration? What has he done to instruct and elevate them? Instead of affording them protection he has been instrumental in sending ships of war to crush and intimidate them, and in his last two letters, as if he were the "ruler of the Queen's navee," he threatens the Metlakahtlans with more ships of war. I have often been surprised at the attitude assumed by Dr. Powell towards those people, he whose duty it is, and who is well paid to care for them and guard them from those who would wrong them. If others without pay try to defend them, then how much more ought he to do so, to whom that particular duty is assigned?

The second charge—"That Mr. Duncan seeks to alienate those Indians from their Queen and country, and to persuade them by the hope of money begged from the uninformed American people to leave their homes," is totally incorrect, and I am in a position to state that Mr. Duncan has not begged or collected one dollar from the American people, and I am informed on the best authority that the Indians are much more anxious to leave for Alaska than Mr. Duncan is; they require no bribe to free themselves from the interference of officials in whom they have lost all confidence. The Indians who were arrested did not state that their teachers told them they were right in preventing the survey. What they did state in their petition to the captain of the Cormorant was "that they had legal advice from Victoria on which they acted, and that they did not know that they were breaking the law." In the face of such incorrect and malicious statements we find Dr. Powell quoting Christian maxims, and soliciting Christian charity. Under existing circumstances this savors of the hypocritical. Many fanatics quoted scripture when cutting off the heads of their victims. Satan quoted scripture, but he was satan still. Dr. Powell quotes Christian maxims, but he is the same Indian commissioner, who traduces his neighbor. When he expresses sorrow and repentance for those offences then and not until then will he be entitled to the benefits of Christian charity.

I had no intention to, nor did I, accuse Mr. Hall and the bishop wrongfully. There was no occasion to do so. I simply took their own letters without any "substitution" as being quite enough for my purpose. The former reported that he saw Dr. Bluett in the Metlakahtla camp and thought he should be arrested as a criminal; that Tomlinson was spreading disloyalty on the upper Skeena; that an exhibition of force should be made; that Duncan & Co. and Crosby should be arrested or removed, etc., etc. The bishop communicates all sorts of idle gossip about Tomlinson and Leask, with marvelous stories of their sayings and doings, and how they are threatening the Indians with American ships of war should they hesitate to move to Alaska; that three logs were actually taken from the sea wall (which, by the way, is not a sea wall, but rests for canoes, and to prevent the mud bank breaking off, and now rotten,) expressing his anxiety to retain the sawmill and his fear that the buildings would be pulled down, and pressing for the presence of a ship of war.

Dr. Powell forwarded those letters to the Indian department with his own recommendation that the missionaries be removed from the reserve and quoting chapter and section of the Indian Act with reference to white persons being on reserves without permission.

I repeat that this recommendation was not approved by the superintendent-general, and Dr. Powell evades the question, "Did he not make such a recommendation," and tries to mistify the subject with a cloud of words.

My reference to Mr. Wootton as a magistrate was plain and simple, with no mixing up of different occasions, when I stated "that he could not be reported as an 'experienced magistrate.'"

The statement about myself is of little importance, but it is curious that Dr. Powell should have stated what he understood had never taken place. I certainly could not have told him that I had paid my share of any special amount for any special purpose, because I never did so.

W. J. MACDONALD.

THE TEA MARKET AT HANKOW.

The Hankow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 6th June, says:

Yesterday, the 5th inst., and to-day the settlements have been very moderate and the buying has been confined to nine hongs. Many chaszes are already returning to Shanghai and the teas are beginning to follow. Three chops (1,798 half-chests) of Shantam go down in to-night's steamer to your port.

The business comprises:—

	English buyers.	Russian buyers.	Total
Hankow Tea	4,351	4,351	8,702
Kiukiang	4,286	.....	4,286
Shipped to Shanghai	.....	.....	1,798
	8,637	4,351	14,786

The prices paid range from Tis. 9.8 for Shantam to Tis. 13 for Taoyune (third pack) in Hankow teas and in Kiukiang teas from Tis. 10.5 for Hohows (third packs) to Tis. 19.5 for Ningchows;—showing no change in value.

The teamen have now mostly taken their teas into godown and are not pressing sales, and as buyers are wisely by no means inclined to hurry the export, a dragging business seems probable throughout the remainder of the month. Only about ten new musters were sent out this morning, and many teas are not being shown at all.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 24TH, 1887.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY

W. H. ELLIS. A. G. SARGISON. W. R HIGGINS. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

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THE CRIMES BILL.

Since the Union there have been passed by the Imperial parliament fifty-one coercion acts, all but the latest (the one just assented to by Her Majesty) having been limited in their operation to periods varying from three to seven years. These acts were all directed at Ireland, where people are popularly supposed to require sturdy doses of legislative medicine at stated periods to keep them in good moral condition. In spite of the numerous stringent laws of the present century the Irish people appear to be less amenable to restraint than ever under the galling English yoke. While the population is actually declining at the rate of 200,000 yearly, crime though decreasing is, alas, too frequent, especially offences which spring from agrarian disputes. When to this deplorable condition of affairs is added the alarming fact that juries have ceased to convict for crimes where the perpetrators have been taken redhanded, the magnitude of the evils which the Imperial government have undertaken to grapple with will be appreciated. The new Crimes bill aims at the suppression of the national league as a treasonable organization, makes boycotting a penal offence, declares the plan of campaign to be a conspiracy, and abolishes trial by jury wherever it shall be apparent that there exists a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. One of the most forcible arguments advanced by Mr. Gladstone against the measure was that it is unlimited in its operation. previous acts had been passed for stated periods; but this bill is to remain in force until repealed. Mr. Gladstone was equally pronounced against the *cloture*, through the application of which the home-rulers were at last silenced and the bill became law after having lingered before parliament to the exclusion of all other public business for a period exceeding five months. A late number of *Punch* has a capital cartoon. The liberal leader is represented as a doctor standing at a druggist's counter. The apothecary has filled a glass from a bottle labeled "cloture," and Mr. Gladstone having tasted it exclaims with a wry face, "Ugh! Nasty stuff!" To which the apothecary retorts, "Nasty, Doctor? Why it's your own prescription." The new Crimes bill, like those that have preceded it, is experimental. It is a fact which cannot be denied that after the lapse of several centuries, during which scores of measures to remedy the Irish evil have been passed, the country is as far from pacification and contentment as it was when Cromwell visited it with fire and sword and nearly exterminated the inhabitants. The new bill is extremely stringent. Armed with it the officers of the law will be able to thoroughly test the efficacy of strong measures in stamping out crime. Should the latest experiment at coercion fail, the reaction will be swift and sure and home rule will be secured almost without a struggle on the part of British electors. In that event the angel of peace may at last spread her wings over unhappy, unfortunate Erin.

THE SHAKESPEARE MYTH.

The press has evolved a great deal of amusement from Mr. Ignatius Donelly's articles in the *North American Review*, on the "Shakespeare Myth"; but to every thoughtful reader it must be obvious that in summing up the fruits of Shakespearian criticism, in so far as they have a bearing upon his conteution that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of the Shakespeare plays, Mr. Donelly has made out a strong case. The comparison which has been drawn between Francis Bacon, "the scholar, statesman and philanthropist and founder of the school of philosophy," and the guzzling, beer drinking, poaching, lying play actor, of whom tradition does not record a single gracious expression or a single lovable act, is certainly a comparison favorable to the theory of the Bacon authorship. The plays of Shakespeare must have been the work of a man who was learned in all the wisdom of the times. They reveal a knowledge of Greek; Latin, Italian, Spanish and French. "They abound in the technical phraseology of the law. Kings, queens, clowns, soldiers, and the very women talk in the very language of the court." English literature reached its richest development in the plays of Shakespeare. The author was the product of an age of wits, poets, philosophers, pamphleteers, printers and publishers—the embodiment of their broadest and highest culture. Surely then it is passing strange that the mightiest mind of the English speaking race was a "happy-go-lucky" play actor, who lived in poverty and drunkenness, and who left his name on record as suing one Philip Rogers for £1 19. 10d. for "malt sold" when he was engaged in running a cheap brewery, and who is said to have died from the effects of a drinking bout. Not a scrap of William Shakespeare's manuscript has come down to us. He never laid claim to the authorship of the plays. His family did not possess a copy of one of the seventy-two editions of the plays and poems published in quarto during his life time. In his will there is no reference to any book or papers. His daughter Judith was so illiterate that she signed her name with a cross. What wonder that his right to the fame of Shakespearian authorship is very seriously questioned? On the other hand, Mr. Donelly contends that the character and career of Francis Bacon fit in every particular of chronology, incident, opinion, studies, attainment, occupations, purposes, modes of thought, and modes of expression into the characteristics of the plays, and in support of this contention, he draws a perfect parallelism of ideas and language, as follows.

Bacon says:

"In the third place, I set down character and reputation, the rather because they have certain *tides* and seasons, which if they be not *taken* in due time, are difficult to be recovered, it being extremely hard to restore a fallen reputation."—*De Argumentis.*

Shakespeare writes:

"There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune,
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries."

Bacon writes:

"This (history) being but a leaf or two, I pray your pardon if I send it for your recreation, considering that *love must creep where it cannot go.*" —Letter to James 1st.

Shakespeare writes:

"THU. How, now, *Sir Proteus* are you *crept* before us!

PRO. Ay, gentle *Thurio*; for you know that *love* Will *creep in service where it cannot go.*"

Bacon writes:

"Some noises help sleep * * * as *soft singing.* The cause is for that they move in the *spirits* a gentle *attention.*" —Nat. History, p. 745.

Shakespeare writes:

"I am never merry when I hear sweet music.

The reason is your *spirits* are *attentive.*"

Thus does Mr. Donelly trace identities in ideas and in language between Bacon, lord chancellor of England, and the author of the plays of Shakespeare. He further contends that Ben Johnson and Sir Tobie Matthew must have been in Bacon's secret; as the former applies the precise language to Bacon which he had previously used in reference to Shakespeare; while the latter, Bacon's dearest friend, in writing to him adds this postscript: "The most prodigious wit that ever I knew, of my nation and of this side of the sea, is of your lordship's name, *though he be known by another* (*name.*)" Having settled to his own satisfaction that Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays, Mr. Donelly urges very strong considerations why Bacon should have kept his authorship a profound secret except from a few very intimate friends. The plays, he says, "were written in an age when free thought and free speech led to the scaffold and the stake, when the direful odors of the flesh of burning human beings filled the air and their shrieks deafened the ears of men, when the philosopher Bruno was perishing in the streets of Rome and the unbeliever Jett was dying in the flames of Smithfield. The age of ciphers ended when the age of liberty came. Despotism always begets secretiveness. To speak is to die. * * How could Francis Bacon have dared to publish the inner history of the court of Elizabeth and James, or his inmost opinion of men and things in his own time? His head would have rolled from the block." So it was that Bacon lived in an age of ciphers; he had written about them; he had revealed them; and he had helped Essex to carry on the diplomatic correspondence of Europe in ciphers. So after a review of these facts Mr. Donelly is led to believe that Lord Bacon embodied his own story in a cipher hidden in the plays of Shakespeare. Prompted by this belief he has made a careful study of the 1st and 2nd Henry IV, and has found, so he says, at least sufficient evidence to convince him that there is no more doubt of the reality of the cipher than there is of the reality of the plays. A very minute portion of this cipher Mr. Donelly has given to the public. It is certainly ingenuous and has every appearance of being ingenious as well. To those especially, who are ardent believers of the Baconian authorship, the results of Mr. Donelly's critical investigations, which are promised at an early date, will prove a most interesting study.

MR. GLADSTONE has made up his mind, with the help of the country, to return to power. Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bright, and a score of others formerly holding more or less prominent positions in his following, have determined that he shall not. Incredible as it may appear, the question is principally a personal one raging around the individuality of the great liberal leader. Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health and spirits and takes great care of himself. What he looks forward to is a general election, and firmly believes that between him and his revolted lieutenants the people will by acclamation declare in his favor. The dissentient liberals, on their part, fear a general election, at which they can be saved only by the good offices of the tories. This apprehension operates to the advantage of the government who, if they can keep Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright in tow, are in for a prolonged term of office. Mr. Bright will not be silent. At the time of the bombardment of Alexandria, he withdrew from Mr. Gladstone's government; but he held his tongue, and did not embarrass them with his reproaches. But now he will do anything rather than hold his tongue, for he is always saying or writing. The Gladstonians are not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Bright. They would cheerfully pile up all the abuse on Mr. Chamberlain and allow Mr. Bright to be returned to parliament unopposed, if the latter would only keep quiet. But he will not keep quiet, and there is no mistaking that his attacks on Mr. Gladstone are calculated to do the Gladstonian cause much harm.

A GOOD deal of indignation seems to be felt among the officers of the navy at the slight cast on them in the distribution of jubilee courtesies. They were, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, totally excluded from recognition at Windsor. Lord F. Ker was there, indeed, in his court capacity, but not one naval officer, as such, was present at either of Her Majesty's banquets. The shortcomings in the arrangements which are indicated by such an omission have caused considerable surprise and irritation in the circles specially interested. It is feared, moreover, that the failure to invite some of the representative men of the service—Lord Alcester, Sir Geoffrey Hornby, or Sir A. Milne—may cause estrangement which is sure to have a bad effect. "It is precisely such mistakes," continues the *Gazette*, "that sow the seeds of dissatisfaction." It is also pointed out that at the evening party at Buckingham palace, in the last week in June, the proportion of naval to military officers was conspicuously small—five admirals to twenty generals; one captain in the royal navy to thirty-two colonels, and the solitary captain a lord of the admiralty. "Whoever," concludes the *Gazette*, "is responsible for the invitations issued on these occasions, of this we are sure, that our gracious sovereign would never approve of the royal navy being left out in the cold in this manner were she aware of the facts of the case. The navy has certainly cause for complaint, and perhaps a word now may prevent the like error on future occasions."

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 107 Wall Street, New York. jan15 1y

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

Closing Out Sale

THURSDAY, JULY 28th, 1887.

We have received instructions from Misses BEEGAN & MADIGAN, who are retiring from business to sell by Public Auction on the premises Government Street, south of Fort Street, the balance of

Stock on Hand, Furniture AND Fittings

COMPRISING

HATS AND BONNETS.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats, Fur Caps.

FEATHERS FLOWERS, Etc.

Black, Light, Long, Colored and Tips, Mourning, Mot Caps, Cord Silver Mounts, Applique, Plush, Velvet, Mull, Widow Borders, Berlin Wool,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Wool Coats, Skirts, Dolmans, Hoods, Wool Leggins, Flannel Skirts, Chemises, Night Gowns, Sacques, Aprons. Collars, Cuffs, Waists, Lace Goods, Veiling, Tulle, Fancy Materials, Pompons, Satins, Knitting Silks, Tufts, Hosiery, Satchels, Fans, Worked Slippers, Handkerchiefs, Jet Dress Fronts, Steel Lace, Lace Ties, Embroidery, Ruching, Cushions, Baskets, Canvas, Felt, Roses, Chenille, Arrasene, Filloselle.

FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

Fine Show Cases, Feather Stands, Fittings, Gas Fittings, Chairs, Tables, Fixtures.

1 Fine Large Gilt Frame Show Mirror, Lineolum, Etc.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
jul23 Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

We have received instructions to sell by Public Action on

WEDNESDAY, 27th JULY, 1887,

AT NOON.

Victoria Malt House.

—ON—

Niagara St. between Montreal and St. Lawrence Sts.,

JAMES BAY.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Victoria aforesaid, being portion of Sub-section XXVIII. (Twenty-eight) of Section XVIII. (18), Victoria District, and being more particularly described as Lot (8) eight of Sub-section XXVIII. (28), on a map prepared by direction of the Cemetery Trustees and by them deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid, be the dimensions on such more or less, and better known in the said Land Registry books as Beckley Farm, Victoria City, together with all improvements thereon, consisting of a large two-storey building on brick foundation with cemented floor, together with furnace for the manufacture of Malt; also a small detached frame building.

DISCOVERY STREET.

City Lot No. 754, Block O, having a frontage of 60 feet on Discovery Street by a depth of 120 feet.

TERMS CASH.

Title Guaranteed - Deeds at Buyer's Expense.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
jul20 Auctioneer.

Underwriter's Sale.

I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from Lloyd's Agent, Roderick Finlayson, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at the Saleroom, Yates Street, on MONDAY next, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M., for whom it may concern, a quantity TEA in Chests, and (marked as below) damaged on voyage of importation, ex British Bark "Penshaw," Parker Master, from "Hong Kong" to this port.

Mark T.E., 12 Chests, 472 lbs.
" T.&S., 14 Chests, 560 lbs.
" P.C.&Co., in diamond, 29 Chests, 849 lbs.
" T., in diamond, 2 Chests, 80 lbs.
" F., in diamond, 3 Chests, 120 lbs.

—ALSO—

A Horse, Buggy, and Harness, Platform and Counter Scales, Bedroom Sets, Spring Mattrasses, Crockery, Glass, Pictures, &c.

W. R. CLARKE,
jul23 Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned as Real Estate Agents, under the firm name of Croasdaile & Jones, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY E. CROASDAILE.
A. W. JONES.
Victoria, B. C., 30th June, 1887. jul1-1m

MOSS. MOSS.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase Moss, and has samples on hand which parties who have any for sale can see at he Deluge Engine House.

Farmers attention especially is called to this.
jul WM. McNEIL, JR.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
CHANGE OF BUSINESS

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DISPOSED of the good will and business of the Occidental Hotel to Mr. Wm. Jensen, desires to thank the public for the generous patronage bestowed upon him, and to request a continuance of the same to his successor.

All accounts to date to be paid to the undersigned, who will also settle all outstanding bills to date. WM. CROFT.

Victoria, July 17th, 1887.

Having again assumed the proprietorship of the Occidental Hotel, corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, I beg to notify my old friends and former customers, and the general public, that I will endeavor to keep the business up to its former standard, and hereby most respectfully solicit your patronage. WM. JENSEN.

Victoria, July 17th, 1887. jul17-1w

GEO. A. SARGISON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Accountant and Agent
LANGLEY STREET.
OFFICE LATELY OCCUPIED BY J. ROLAND HETT.
an7-tf

S. C. BURRIS,
ARCHITECT.
Hamley Building, Cor. of Government and Broughton Streets.
jul15-1m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Turner, Beeton & Co'y

Landing Ex. "HUASQUINA," from London.

A Complete Stock of English and Scotch Ale.

DUBLIN STOUT,

OLD TOM AND HOLLAND'S GIN

PLYMOUTH GIN,

Champagne, Vineyard Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Irish and Scotch Whiskey,
Deutz & Geldeman Champagne.

SHERRY. PORT. CLARET. SAUTERNE.

GINGER ALE

Maraschino, Lime Juice Cordial,
Curacoa, Ginger Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

COARSE & FINE SALT

Doulton Vitrified Drain Pipes, Sinks, &c.

jun3-2m

DRY GOODS.

WOOLS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SAXONY Wool in 3 and 4 fold; BERLIN, 2, 4 and 8 fold; Shetland, Aululasian, Zephyr and Baldwin's SCOTCH FINGERING.
This Yarn is manufactured by the same maker, and is equal in quality to "Beehive."

We have also received during the past week full lines in

NEW SUMMER GOODS

And we can with confidence say that the display surpasses any of our previous efforts.

BROCHE and STRIPED SILK GRENEDINES,

Alsatian Lawns, Crinkles, Llamas, India-muslins, Ida Stripes, &c., &c. English Prints of Hoyle's & Crim's manufacture, in Crepe Fancies, Combinations, Reversible Jeans, Fancy Stripes, &c. In these Goods our Stock is a revelation of patterns and styles exclusively our own.

C. J. BONNET & CO'S SILKS,

The softest and purest Silk manufactured. Jaubert Andras & Co's Cachemire De Lyon. Gros Grains, Black and Colored Satins, Satin Duchesse, Satin Merv, Pekin Reps, Rhadames, &c. In these goods we have catered to the trade whose wants embrace the medium and finer grade of Goods.

—ALSO—

SUNSHADES and PARASOLS, in the "Mikado" and other new Styles Suede Bernhardt Gloves, Evening Silk Gloves, 24 inches long. Honitan Lace Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.

MILLINERY—The very latest in Hats and Bonnets, New Gauzes, Ribbons, &c.

LACE CURTAINS—110 pairs, which were bought at a bargain, and WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

The White House, Hutcheson, Young & Co.

May 12th, 1887.

HATTERS, B. Williams AND Co. CLOTHIERS

HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

Clothing and General Outfitting Goods

Which Should be Examined Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

THE PIECES WILL BE FOUND RIGHT.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

JOHNSON STREET, Between Broad and Douglas.
ap29

STOVES AND TINWARE.

STOVES. STOVES.

MILLER & HUNTER

Have just received a car load of GURNEY'S CELEBRATED STOVES AND RANGES, which we are prepared to sell at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Call Early and secure your choice from TWO HUNDRED of the FINEST STOVES in the Province.

TINWARE AND KITCHEN FURNISHINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. COLONIST BLOCK

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
my1-3m

GEO. POWELL & CO.,
CHEAPSIDE.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SEASON'S STOCK OF

Granite Preserve Kettles, Mason Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers, Stone Butter Crocks, &c.,

Which they are offering at HARD TIMES PRICES. Everybody knows

CHEAPSIDE

Is the Place to Buy CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FURNITURE, STOVES, AND TOOLS, &c., &c.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
jul17

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET.

VAN VOLKENBURGH & BRO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS & PACKERS,

Corner Government and Yates Streets, - VICTORIA, B. C.
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SCOTCH HOUSE.

A. McLEAN & CO.

A Large Assortment of

Boating and Lawn Tennis Suits.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

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DISPATCH A STEAMER

EVERY SATURDAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

Leaving the outer wharf at ONE o'clock, p.m.

July 16th, - - MEXICO

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Wharf Street, Victoria, Agents.
13th December, 1886. de14

Canadian Pacific

NAVIGATION

COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Time Table No. 7, Takes Effect June 1st, 1887

BURRARD INLET ROUT

VICTORIA TO—

VANCOUVER AND MOODYVILLE, Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock

HASTINGS, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA, Daily except Monday at 13 o'clock.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA—

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER, LADNER LANDING AND LULU ISLAND, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. 7 o clock.

PLUMPER PASS, Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER FOR VICTORIA, Monday at 13 o'clock, Thursda and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

FOR PLUMPER PASS, Thursday, at 7 o'clock.

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER—

FOR HOPE, CHILLIWHACK, SUMAS WAY LANDINGS, Monday, at 7 o'clock.

FOR CHILLIWHACK & WAY LANDINGS, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock

STEAMER SARDONYX Will leave for Portland, Ore., Monday, July 25th.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

NOTICE—Freight left on wharf in Victor 24 hours after arrival, will be stored at risk owners or consignees.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent. JOHN IRVING Manage
March 17th. jy25

REAL ESTATE.

ROBT. LIPSETT,

Real Estate, Financial

AND MINING BROKER.

TROUNCE ALLEY, - - VICTORIA, B. C.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. je18-6m

A. W. JONES,

Real Estate & Financial Agent

AGENCY OF THE

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

2 Doors from Telegraph Office, Government St.
jul3-1m

H. E. CROASDAILE,

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Money to Loan on good security at low rates of interest. Town and country property for sale through the Province on easy terms.

Agent City of London Fire Insurance Co.

OFFICE—Next door to Bank of B. C., Government Street, Victoria, B. C. jul1-1m

WANTED TO BORROW.

$6,000 ON CITY REAL ESTATE SEcurity. Interest eight per cent. Apply to THOS. C. NUTTALL, Government Street.
July 3rd, 1887. jul3-tf

TO SPECULATORS.

THE OWNERS OF ELEVEN HUNDRED and twenty acres of land on Kokesailah River, Cowichan District, Vancouver Island, containing Coal, Iron, &c., will make most favorable terms with any respectable party with some capital who will assist in the development of this property. To parties of enterprise this is a first rate opportunity. For particulars apply to THOS. C. NUTTALL, Gov't St.
Victoria, B. C., 30th May, 1887. my31-3m

CALGARY ALBERTA

T. EDE,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c

Collections given prompt attention.
A few choice properties for Sale and Investments carefully made. fe13-6m

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO

Real Estate Agents

PURCHASE, SELL AND LEASE PROperty, Collect Rents, make Loans on Mortgage and transact all business relating to

REAL ESTATE.

Maps, showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands, can be consulted at their office. fe14

VICTORIA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

THE GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES OF THE above Club will be played on the Club grounds on Thursday, 18th August, and following days. Entries to be made to the Hon. Sec. before the 11th August. An entrance fee of $1 will be charged to members and $2 to non-members, but the committee reserve to themselves the right of refusing any entry. The winner of the Singles is entitled to challenge the holder of the Championship Cup. Entrance to the grounds 50c. a day or $1 to admit on every day of the meeting. Members and players free. By order of the Committee.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE.
jul19-3w Hon. Sec.

MADAME CHRISTIN DE LA MOTHE

PROFESSOR OF SINGING.

PUPIL OF ROMAIN BUSSINE

(Professor of the Conservatory of Paris, France.)

will receive pupils, both ladies and gentlemen, for private lessons, also young ladies and gentlemen desiring to learn

Cantatas or Oratorios

and also a CLASS OF SOLFEGGIO for young girls and boys,

At Room 16, Bank of British Columbia Building, commencing

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1887. je26-1m

RAILWAYS.

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Shortest, Quickest and in Every Respect the BEST ROUTE to

TORONTO, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, HALIFAX, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO.

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NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Through Second Class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the world. You pass through an ever-changing Panorma of Mountains, Lakes Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When Going East, Purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co'y

whose Steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

GEO. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.
fe23

Esquimalt and Nanaimo R'y

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

TIME CARD No. 4

To Take Effect at 8.20 a. m. on Wednesday, June 1st, 1887.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sat., Sun. and Mon.
RUSSELLS Vic. W	Ar 5.40	Ar 11.40
ESQUIMALT	5.30	11.30
GOLDSTREAM	5.05	11.05
SHAWNIGAN LE	4.10	10.10
COBBLE HILL	4.00	10.00
KOKSILAH	3.35	9.35
McPHERSON'S	3.30	9.30
DUNCANS	3.15	9.15
CHEMAINUS	2.38	8.38
NANAIMO	De 2.00	De 8.00
NANAIMO	Ar 1.50	Ar 7.50
WELLINGTON	De 1.35 P.M	De 7.35 A.M

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Fri., Sat., and Sun.
RUSSELLS Vic. W	De 8.20 A.M	De 2.20 P.M
ESQUIMALT	8.30	2.30
GOLDSTREAM	8.55	2.55
SHAWNIGAN LE	9.50	3.50
COBBLE HILL	10.00	4.00
KOKSILAH	10.05	4.05
McPHERSON'S	10.30	4.15
DUNCANS	10.40	4.25
CHEMAINUS	11.12	4.52
NANAIMO	Ar 12.00	Ar 6.00
NANAIMO	De 12.10	De 6.10
WELLINGTON	Ar 12.25	Ar 6.25

CHEAP RATES.

Until further notice Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare will be issued to any point on the line, good for three days, including the day of issue.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY.

Return tickets to all points for a single fare save as under, will be issued on Saturdays and Sundays only, good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

No full fare return tickets for a single fare issued between Nanaimo and Wellington or other points distant over four miles where single fare is twenty-five cents.

R. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Superintendent.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.
my29

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R.R. Express

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1ST, 1887, ALL Packages or Parcels for transportation over this Railway not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight nor measuring more than three cubic feet, will be received and receipted for at the Company's Office in Redfern's Block, on Government Street.

Money and valuable packages forwarded. Collections made, and a general Express business transacted. no

THE GREAT

Transcontinental Route

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

VIA THE

Cascade Division, now completed, making it the Shortest, Best and Quickest.

The Dining Car line. The Direct Route. No Delays. Fastest Trains. Lowest Rates to Chicago and all points East. Tickets sold to all Prominent Points throughout the East and Southeast.

Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars

Reservations can be secured in advance.

To East Bound Passengers:

Be careful and do not make a mistake, but be sure to take the

Northern Pacific Railroad,

And see that your ticket reads via THIS LINE, St. Paul or Minneapolis to avoid changes and serious delays occasioned by other routes.

Through Emigrant Sleeping Cars run on regular express trains full length of the line. Berths free. Lowest rates. Quickest time.

General Office of the Company, No. 2, Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

A. D. CHARLTON, General Western Passenger Agent.
ROBT. IRVING, Agent, Gov't St., Victoria. jul21

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.
se7-eod-1y

L. BUTTRESS TRIMEN

Architect and Surveyor,

HAMLEY BUILDING, COR. BROUGHTON AND GOVERNMENT STREETS. je26-1m

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The minister of justice has issued his warrant for the extradition of Buzou, wanted in Brussels, Belgium, on a charge of embezzlement. He is now incarcerated in Montreal jail.

The G.T.R. lately prosecuted and got committed for trial a seven-year-old Georgetown boy for placing an obstruction on the track.

Mr. Foster, counsel for Sheppard of the Toronto *News*, says that even if the editor is arrested on the Montreal warrant, application will be made at Osgoode hall for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Canadian boatmen who took part in the Soudan campaign are to share in the bestowal of bronze stars which the Khedive of Egypt is about to make. They will be of similar pattern to that granted for the Egyptian campaign of 1882.

Ailsa Craig boasts a street on which live no fewer than seventeen widows, with only two marriageable men to keep them company.

William Dreunor, aged 60, living at Merryboro, died very suddenly while attending the Orange celebration at Mount Forest.

Brown is the familiar name of the oldest printer in Canada. He is ninety, and lives at Tiverton.

QUEBEC.

The work of taking down the ruins of the St. Lawrence sugar refinery has been begun. There is no longer reason to doubt that the bodies of three men, Henderson, Beaumont and the Italian, supposed to be named Spinezzi, are buried in the ruins. The case of Henderson is very sad, as he not only left a little son alone in the city but his wife and five other children were about to leave Scotland to rejoin him, and are thought by some to have already started. The little boy says they were to have left by the next mail, therefore it is not impossible that the next mail may announce their coming. Henderson had been in the service of the company about three weeks. Beaumont was also a married man, with a young wife and son. The Italian was not well known, and is a recent arrival. It is probable that some time will elapse before the bodies can be found.

MANITOBA.

Many hail stones as large as hens' eggs fell in a twenty minutes' storm at Otterbourne and broke all the windows in the north side of the houses, besides doing serious damage to growing crops. Some of the oldest inhabitants pronounce it the heaviest they ever saw. A Mr. Woodman was out cutting hay at the time, and his horses becoming unmanageable threw him against the sickle, which cut both his legs to the bone, besides making an ugly wound in his hips.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

News comes from Wilson's beach, that a ten-year-old daughter of Jeremiah Newman has died from the effects of an indecent assault, committed upon her several days ago by a man named Barnes, who has since fled to the United States.

A fishing vessel belonging to St. George has been found capsized at Advocate bay, with the body of a young man entangled in a coil of rigging. His name is unknown. He seemed to have been in the water about two days.

Hilyard Bros' lumber mill at Portland, and a small quantity of lumber were destroyed by fire. The mill was valued at $30,000 and insured for $13,000.

Private Little, of the infantry school corps, was found on the beach at St. Andrew's with his collar bone and shoulder blade broken and a deep gash in his head. He fell from the wharf and will probably die.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax has lost another worthy citizen in the person of Archibald Nelson, hotel proprietor. He left an estate valued at $200,000.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Parnell and His Colleagues Entertained at the National Liberal Club—Dillon Proposes the Queen's Health—Gladstone Addresses the Womens' Liberal Federation.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Times*, referring to the concessions made by conservatives to liberal unionists, says Chamberlain was the principal agent in concluding the negotiations between the government and the unionists.

The *Post* this morning reiterates its cry for unity among unionists. It says: "This source of weakness will be apparent so long as Lord Salisbury is compelled to declare himself in the minority. A new appeal should be made to the unionists to take their places in the ministerial ranks."

The *News* says: Lord Salisbury has capitulated on terms that do honor to his cynical frankness. The government has been betrayed to Irish landlords for the sake of union and office. The power of Irish commissioners to reduce judicial rents will be valid for two years, at the end of which time it is expected the purchase bill will be in operation.

Howell has notified Fowler that he will call the attention of the house of commons to Fowler's conduct in calling Howell a "damned liar."

Parnell and many of his colleagues were entertained this evening at a banquet by the national liberal club. The health of the Queen was proposed by Dillon and the guests all rose and drank the toast.

Parnell eulogized Gladstone, and wondered how long Englishmen would be contented to see the government march up hill and down again. English liberals might be assured that their exertions would not be wasted. Although in Ireland extreme misery had been suffered during the past eighteen months, crime has diminished and the people turned to constitutional methods of adjusting grievances instead of physical force. If the liberals failed to carry out their programme, their great reward would be that they had banished violence, outrage and revenge and brought the nationalists to depend on lawful methods of redress. The diminution of crime proved the gratitude of Ireland toward the liberals, and he hoped that when the oppressors trampled upon the evicted they would retaliate slowly. They should remember that the tory government should not last forever.

Gladstone, last evening, addressed a select company which assembled to form a branch of the women's liberal federation, of which Gladstone is president. Referring to yesterday's meeting of conservatives at the Carlton club, he said: "It has gone abroad that this fortress, represented by Goschen as a fortress requiring to be defended by the government to the last of its power and to the last moments of its existence, must be surrendered to the evidence offered by the late elections."

At a meeting to-day of the Irish conservatives it was decided not to oppose the amendments to the land bill accepted by Lord Salisbury—changes made in the bill to lessen opposition to the measure. It is expected the bill will pass the committee stage in a week.

Sir Robert Fowler writes to the *Times* denying that he used the strong language toward Howell, which that gentleman imputes to him.

Dr. Tanner, home rule member for Middle Cork, appeared in the commons this evening in obedience to a summons to explain the charge that he had called Walter Hume Long a "damned snob" and used other offensive language. Dr. Tanner said that Long had badgered him repeatedly about his (Tanner's) exclusion from the division, and said "that was a nice sell you got." Dr. Tanner was sorry for replying to Long as he did and withdrew the expression.

Sir Julian Goldsmith, liberal-unionist, asked that the matter be dropped now.

W. H. Smith, said that Tanner had offered no explanation of his absence on last Monday, and parliament must mark its sense of his conduct. If a month's suspension was too long a term, it would be shortened.

After a lengthy discussion between Gladstone and Smith, the latter withdrew his motion and the incident ended.

On montion to commit the land bill to-night, Mr. R. B. Haldane, liberal, after a short discussion, withdrew his motion asking that a provision be made to reduce the charges on Irish land, the government promising an enquiry into the subject.

Mr. Telingworth, member for West Bradford, liberal, moved an adjournment of the debate. He appealed to the government to make a distinct and definite statement regarding the proposed modification of the bill.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt in supporting the motion, said the extent of the government tender was apparent. The ministry was going to recommend a scheme of which they disapproved, in order to buy from the Unionists immunity from a resolution, but parliament would not stand this sort of treatment.

Great Gain.

"I used a great deal of doctor's medicine for kidney complaint during five years, was getting worse all the time until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles, gained in weight from 130 to 150 lbs. I can highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine." Thus testifies John Walton, of Springfield, N. B. tu-th-sat dw

MISCELALNEOUS.

ST JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY WILL SURELY CONQUER PAIN!

9

PAIN-CONQUEROR.

The Most Efficacious in the World.

Superintendent O'Neil, of the Dominion Police, Ottawa: I kept that wonderful medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, both at my home and office, and esteem it, without any exception, the most efficacious remedy in the world.

Rheumatism Cured.

Toronto, Ontario, March 8, 1887.

As a household remedy I find St. Jacobs Oil invaluable, and I have no hesitation in recommending it as a panacea for rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred complaints. I always keep a bottle on hand.

JAS. BRANDON, Ex Alderman.

A Government Minister's Opinion.

Mr. Bowells, Minister of Customs, Canada, says: A member of my family used St. Jacobs Oil, and found it efficacious. I think it good.

Greatest Ever Introduced.

Mr. John Taylor, Taylor Bros. & Co., 36 Market St., Toronto, Ont. St. Jacobs Oil is an excellent remedy; one of the greatest things ever introduced into Canada.

What Thousands Say.

Mr. J. A. Simmers, German Consul, Toronto, Canada: I say, with thousands of others, that St. Jacobs Oil cannot be surpassed.

Lame Leg—Cured.

Mulgrewa, Ontario, February 7, 1887. I have used St. Jacobs Oil for years and have always found it an excellent remedy. My son had a lame leg for about one year. I applied St. Jacobs Oil and in about one week he could walk again. I recommend it wherever I can.

CARL ABRAHAM.

ST. JACOBS OIL is an absolute cure for all bodily pains for which an external remedy may be applied. It never fails. It acts like magic, and a trial of it has convinced the most incredulous. It is sold by Chemists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the Dominion of Canada. Price fifty cents per bottle. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. Canadian Branch, 84 York Street Toronto, Canada.

29mar 3m-dw

Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull

"GOVERNOR-GENERAL"

SERVICE $5.00.

Grade and Pedigree Bull Calves for Sale.

J. D. PEMBERTON, Gonzales Farm

je16-1m

Eureka Stables,

PANDORA ST., opp. BROAD.

THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF STABLES IN THE CITY.

Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses.

Hacks, Hansoms, Double and Single Buggies, Day and Night.

Busses Furnished for Picnic Parties.

TELEPHONE CALL No. 30. jul7

L. C. McADAMS, Proprietor.

GEORGE PAULINE,

(Pupil of W. T. Belcher, Mus. Doc. Oxon, F.C.O.)

TEACHER OF

PIANOFORTE, ORGAN and SINGING.

Particulars---P. O. Box 636. jul19-1w

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 16 and 18 Front St., East, TORONTO, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to MR. KOWDY, 41 Wellington St. East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply. my13-6m-dw

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto. jul5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co.

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT NO. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Assessment of two (2) cents per share has been levied upon the members of the above Company, payable at the Company's office, in Victoria, B. C., on or before the 16th day of July, 1887, from and after which date all Shares on which the said call shall then remain unpaid, shall be deemed delinquent, subject to interest and costs, and will be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board,

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Dated the 16th June, 1887. je25-dw

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Plan and Description of a Swing Bridge proposed to be erected by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company across Victoria Harbor, have been this day forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, and duplicates thereof deposited in the office of the Registrar General of British Columbia, and that application will be made to the Governor-General in Council for approval thereof.

R. DUNSMUIR, President.

Victoria, 5th July, 1887. jul6

NOTICE.

Westminster Woolen Manufacturing Co. (Limited), will pay Cash for Wool in large or small parcels, delivered at their works.

Price according to grade.

J. N. DRAPER, Secretary.

New Westminster, B.C., July 20th, 1887. jul21-3m

HYAMS, OPTICIAN,

207 FORT ST., BET. BROAD & DOUGLAS, VICTORIA

Spectacles and Eye Glasses to Suit all Sights. tfe29

HAGYARD'S

"YELLOW OIL"

CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms Children or Adults.

DR. JORDAN'S

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

751 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation of Lost Manhood and all diseases of men. Send for book. mh6dwtf

ISLAND RAILWAY LANDS

Offices for the transaction of business connected with the above have been opened at the Railway Station, Nanaimo; at the office of Croft & Angus, Chemainus; and at the General Offices of the E. & N. Railway, Victoria.

R. DUNSMUIR, President.

apr27-tf

CIGARS.

Smoke the Celebrated

GLADSTONE

CIGARS —AND— CIGARS

BLACK AND TAN.

Wholesale at Factory Prices of

H. G. & R. WALKER, Government Street

jun9-3m VICTORIA, B. C.

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL.

Garesche, Green & Co.

BANKERS,

Government St., Victoria, B. C

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD AND U. S. Currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

GOLD DUST AND U. S. CURRENCY Purchased at Highest Market Rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on all the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO jy9 1y

THE CITY OF LONDON

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, $10,000,000

Dominion Government Deposit, 100,000

All Descriptions of Insurable Property written at Current Rates.

Policies Written and Losses adjusted and paid without reference to home office.

H. E. CROASDAILE, Agent, Victoria and District.

R. G. TATLOW, Agent, Vancouver.

H. V. EDMONDS, Agent, New Westminster.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts Apply to

G. W. GIRDLESTONE, my24-6m General Agent for British Columbia.

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Old Broad St., and 16 Pall Mall, London.

INSTITUTED 1808.

FOR INSURING HOUSES AND OTHER Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor or Dock, and the Cargoes of such ships; also, Ships building or repairing, Barges or other Vessels, on navigable rivers and canals, and Goods on board such vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, from loss or damage by fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.

Agents for British Columbia and Washington Territory. my10

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to noon, Monday, 25th July, for the erection of two Villa Residences, facing Fort Street.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.

jul16

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO noon, 27th July, for the erection of a Suburban Residence, facing the Esquimalt Road.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.

jul16

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to noon, Saturday, 23rd inst., for the erection of a Suburban Residence, facing Topaze Avenue, for J. A. Grajbame, Esq.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.

jul16

BUSINESS CARDS.

CELEBRATED

"GOLD SEAL"

FIVE YEAR OLD

RYE

In Cases and in Casks.

A. B. GRAY & CO., VICTORIA

no27 Sole Agents for B. C.

SAMUEL MAY & CO'Y

Manufacturers.

B. C. AGENCY

Spencer's Arcade, VICTORIA.

P. O. Box 543.

Billiard & Pool Tables

Steel —AND— MONARCH CUSHIONS

all kinds of Billiard Material

in Stock at office of

H. G. & R. WALKER, VICTORIA.

Ten Pin Alley Balls, Pins, &c. fe15-6m-dw

DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOUCHEURS

Office: Theatre Block, Douglas St., Victoria.

J. L. HALL, M.D.C.M. Special attention given to Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin and Nervous Diseases.

F. W. HALL, M.D.C.M. Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Open day and night. Consultation free. no2-12m

PIONEER STEAM

Coffee and Spice Mills

DECOSMOS BLOCK. Established 1875.

MANUFACTURE COFFEES, SPICES Mustards, and the Pioneer Baking Powder

STEMLER & EARLE, Props.

Orders from any part of the Dominion promptly filled. 1y

TAI SOONG & CO.

have lately received a large Stock of

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

FOR SALE. je17-6m

CORMORANT STREET, - VICTORIA, B. C.

THE STARR

KIDNEY PAD.

To Relieve the Suffering.

VICTORIA, Nov. 11th, 1886.

I hereby certify that after being troubled with pain in the small of my back during severa years, I applied one of the Starr Kidney Pad and was very shortly relieved.

JOHN C. McLEOD.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in British Columbia.

LANGLEY & COMP'Y,

Wholesale Agents,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Retail by E. PIMBURY & Co., Nanaimo; F. PICKARD, Denman Island; A. R. JOHNSTON & Co., Chemainus. R. B. RICHARDSON, Cowichan; A. M. HERRING, D. S. CURTIS & CO., New Westminster. T. McNEELY, Ladner's Landing H. McDOWELL, Vancouver; VANCOUVER DRUG Co., Vancouver W. E. McCARTNEY & BRO., Vancouver and Kamloops CLARKE & Co., Kamloops; W. R. MEGAW, Priest Valley

o11 2b

THE ATTENTION OF

TOURISTS AND VISITORS

As well as that of the general public, is directed to the

Victoria Transfer Co's

LIVERY

—AND—

HACK RATES.

This Company have the Largest and Finest Stables and the Best Stock of Horses and Vehicles in the City.

A Special Reduction in Livery Charges is made for those desiring a short drive after Six in the evening.

Hacks supplied any hour of the day or night at reasonable and uniform rates.

jul8-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARVIN & TILTON

HAVE ON HAND THE

Massey Twine Binders, Toronto Mowers, Sharp's Sulky Rake

THE BEST MACHINES EVER OFFERED FOR SALE. jun1-2m-dw-wed-sun

MONTREAL BUSINESS CARDS.

A. RAMSAY & SON

37 to 41 Recollet Street,

MONTREAL.

Paint, Oil, Varnish and Color Manufacturers.

IMPORTERS OF

PLATE GLASS, PLAIN & FANCY WINDOW GLASS

Plate Glass Mirrors Silvered

To Order at Short Notice.

Agents for Canada for Winsor & Newton's Celebrated Artists' Materials.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. apr27-6m-dw

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

MONTREAL.

Teas, Sugars, Syrups & all Sundries

EVERY LINE A SPECIALTY.

Special attention to freight rates, &c., &c. Correspondence solicited. Samples mailed free. mar27-6m

W. W. Lockerby. D. L. Lockerby. A. L. Lockerby

LOCKERBY BROS.,

TEA MERCHANTS

Importers and General Dealers in

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos & General Groceries

WHOLESALE.

Special attention given to Tea importations direct from China and Japan.

PLEASE APPLY FOR QUOTATIONS.

75 to 79 St. Peter & 51-53 St. Sacrament Sts

MONTREAL.

apr27-6m-dw

Paints, Oils and Varnish

THE BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO. OF MONTREAL are second to none as manufacturers

Crown and Anchor Carriage Varnish,

Crown and Anchor White Lead.

Hard Oil Finish, Liquid Dryer, Furniture Varnishes, Raw and Boiled Oil, Gold Leaf, Paints of every description, Axle Grease and Painters and Printers materials generally.

PRINTING INK, Black and Colored, a Specialty

Write for Price List and Samples. apr17-6m-dw

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET.

ABOUT TEN MINUTES WALK FROM Post Office, two furnished Rooms. Pleasantly situated. Suitable for single gentlemen. jul16 Apply at COLONIST OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A Stallion, 3 years old, gentle in Saddle or Harness, by "Frank Hastings," out of an imported Oregon mare; also a Mare and Colt by "Inauguration." Apply to

F. REYNOLDS, Esq., jul6-1m Yates Street, Victoria.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL SCHOONER, NEWLY BUILT, staunch and very handy. Owner not sufficient use for her. Apply to

je28-1m MR. VIDLER, Dallas Road.

FOR SALE—A cheap lot with substantial house containing 9 rooms, on the corner of Simcoe and Oswego Streets, James Bay. For particulars apply on premises after 6 p. m. jul17-1w

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A NEW, TWO STORY HOUSE, SITUATED on Blanchard and Hillside Ave., containing four Bed Rooms, Parlor, Dining, Kitchen and Scullery, &c. Five minutes walk from Fountain and Street Cars on Douglas Street.

Enquire of S. GRAY, Factory, cor. of Chatham and Government Street. je26-tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

42 Lots on Chatham, North Park and Chamber Streets.

Favorable Terms.

Apply to GEO. STELLY, je28-1m-dw Yates Street.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS, PORTIONS OF NURSERY grounds of H. Mitchell, Stocked with bearing fruit trees. Apply to

H. MITCHELL, jel7-1m Menzies Street.

FOR SALE.

100 HEAD OF COWS, MORE OR LESS, 6 work horses with harness, wagons, plows, and all farming implements necessary for a farm, together with 160 acres of good farming land, situate on the Mainland within easy distance of a railway station and a good local market for all the produce that can be raised on the farm. Also 60 tons of hay. Further particulars as to price, etc., can be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN GLASSEY, jul21dw-3m Ashcroft Hotel, Ashcroft Station, B.C.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Notice of Sale by Sheriff.

Pursuant to "Execution against Lands Act, 1874."

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Johnson, Walker & Flett - - - Plaintiffs; C. B. Robelee - - - - Defendant.

IN OBEDIENCE to a Writ of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, on the 29th day of June, 1887, and to me directed in the above-named suit, for the sum of $561.91, and $3.50 costs of execution, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of six per centum per annum from the 27th day of May, 1887, besides Sheriff's fees and poundage, I have seized, and will sell by auction at the front of my office, Langley Alley, in the City of Victoria, on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands belonging to the said C. B. Robelee, as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debt and expenses in this action.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise Description of property.	Estate or Interest.
Victoria City..	Subdivision Lot No. 8, of Suburban Lot No. XVII.	Two-storey dwelling house and improvements, fronting on Caledonia Avenue	Fee Simple, subject to incumbrances.

When to be sold.	Where to be sold.
Friday, July 29th, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon.	At the office of the undersigned, Langley alley in the city of Victoria.

INCUMBRANCES ON SAID LAND.

1. 27th October, 1887, Charles Burnett Robelee to William Walter, mortgage in fee to secure payment of the sum of $2,500 on or before the 27th day of October, 1887, and interest at 8 per annum. Registered 9th November, 1886.

2. 4th November, 1886, C. B. Robelee to Henry S. Mason, mortgage in fee to secure $413.75 on or before the 4th day of May, 1887, and interest at 12% per annum. Registered 9th November, 1886.

3. 31st January, 1887, judgment of Supreme Court of British Columbia obtained this day by Wm. Donald McKillican and Walter Anderson against Charles Robelee for $140 and $17 costs, making together the sum of $157. Registered 15th February, 1887.

4. 4th February, 1887, judgment of the County Court of Victoria, obtained on the 3rd February, 1887, by Nicholles & Renouf against C. B. Robelee for $1,000 debt, and $8 costs, making together the sum of $1,008. Registered 15th February, 1887.

5. 27th May, 1887, judgment of Supreme Court of British Columbia obtained this day by Johnson, Walker & Flett against C. B. Robelee for $299.51 debt, and $262.40 costs, making together the sum of $561.91. Registered 9th June, 1887.

The judgment herein was registered at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, against the said lands, the 27th day of May, 1887.

J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

Dated July 21st, 1887. jul23

Notice of Sale by Sheriff.

Pursuant to "Execution against Lands Act, 1874."

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

John Haggerty - - - - Plaintiff, Benjamin Turner and James Angus, Defendants

IN obedience to a Writ of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, on the 15th day of March, 1887, and to me directed in the above-named suit, for the sum of $401.46 debt, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 10th day of March, 1887, and $3.50 costs of execution, besides Sheriff's fees and poundage, I have seized and will sell by auction at the front of my office, Langley alley, in the city of Victoria, on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands belonging to the said Benjamin Turner, as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment and expenses in this action.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise desc'pt'n of property.	Estate or interest.
Springville Victoria City.	City Lot No. 43, as per plan deposited. No. 151.	1½ storey house and impr'ovmnts, fronting on Pembroke street.	Fee Simple, subject to incumbrances.

When to be sold.	Where to be sold.
Friday, July 29th, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon.	At the office of the undersigned, Langley Alley, in the City of Victoria.

INCUMBERANCES ON SAID LAND.

Mortgage to C. S. Jones, dated June 26th, 1886, for $500 00

Judgment in favor of S. Y. Wootton against Benj. Turner, dated 3rd March 1887, given in the County Court of Victoria, holden at Victoria, and registered at Victoria on the 10 March, 1887, at 3:23 p. m. 194 27

The judgment in this action, under which the *Fi. Fa.* herein issued, and under which the sale is to be made... 401 46

Judgment in favor of John Ritter against Benj. Turner, dated 4th November, 1886, and given in the County Coutt of Victoria, holden at Victoria, and registered March 10th, 1887, at 3.29 p.m.. 18 45

The judgment herein was registered at Victoria, in the Land Registry, Office, Victoria, against said lands, on the 10th day of March, 1887, at 3.25 p.m.

J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

Dated 21st Jvly, 1887. jul23

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST,

General Scavenger.

ORDERS MAY BE LEFT AT PORTER'S Market, Douglas St., cor. of Johnson. se17-1yr

HENRY SMILOW,

GENERAL SCAVENGER

Yards and Cesspools Cleaned, Wells Dug and Cleaned. Contracts made for removing earth etc. All orders left with M. Wightman, corner Douglas and Fort streets, or Bossi & Giesselman, Yates street, will be promptly attended to. apr26-1y

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

NO. 148.

A BYLAW

Respecting the Municipal Assessment Roll for the Year 1887.

(Passed 29th June, 1887.)

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. The Assessment Roll of the said City for the year 1887 shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipal Council on the fifteenth day of July, 1887.

2. All persons complaining of their respective assessments on the said Roll shall, within one month after the time hereinbefore fixed for returning the said Roll, give notice thereof in writing to the Clerk of the Municipal Council, specifying in such notice the grounds of their respective complaints.

3. All complaints of which due notice shall have been given under the last preceding section shall be heard at the City Hall, Victoria, on the 17th day of August, 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as they can be heard. jul1

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Removal of Thistles.

OWNERS AND AGENTS OF PROPERTY within the City limits are hereby notified to remove Thistles which may be growing upon their lots, otherwise the provisions of the Thistle By-Law will be enforced.

By order of the Mayor and Council.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C.M.C.

City Hall, 14th July, 1887. jul16

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

COME AND SEE!

The undersigned has imported at great expense a Grand

Jubilee Organ

The only one which has ever been in B. C. This magnificent instrument works automatically, and is now set up in the dancing pavillion at the

Gorge Pleasure Grounds,

Where parties can trip the "light fantastic every day and evening. Sundays excepted.

WM. MARSHALL, jul14 Proprietor.

THE ESMOND HOTEL

FRONT AND MORRISON, PORTLAND.

On American or European Plan.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY APPOINTMENT. Centrally located; coaches to and from every steamer; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices to suit; a fine restaurant in the building.

my13-tf THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

THE UNION SALOON

JOHNSON STREET.

DECKER & SMITH - - Proprietors.

The above firm having purchased the good will and business of the Union Saloon, intend to thoroughly renovate the premises.

The bar will always be found furnished with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and a hot lunch or cold collat on will be set daily.

NOTE—THE WIRELAND BEER. je15-1m

Sportsman's Paradise.

Best Sport in B. C. to be had at Cowichan Lake.

The lake teems with fish and shores are alive with game. Comfortable accommodation afforded at COWICHAN LAKE HOTEL.

BOATS FOR HIRE AND STABLING FOR HORSES

The train from Victoria will be met every Monday morning at Duncan Station by the Lake team, and any other day of the week if notice is sent the Monday previous to that Station.

CHARLES GREEN, my3-tf Proprietor.

Victoria Gardens

ON VICTORIA ARM, AT THE GORGE.

A CONVENIENT AND BEAUTIFUL PICNIC GROUND.

Refreshments and Lunches Supplied at Short Notice.

ICE CREAM, ICED DRINKS AND THE FINEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

jun3-tf B. WREDE, Proprietor.

MRS. CROWTHER'S

Private Board and Lodging House

Corner of Pandora Avenue and Quadra St.,

Board by the Meal, Day or Week. mar1-6m

THE CLARENCE

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., Lessee

TOURISTS' HEADQUARTERS; First-Class in every respect. New and Elegant in all its appointments. Prices moderate. oct4-1y

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 24TH, 1887.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str R. P. RITHET fm New Westminster—Miss Coughlan, D Milne, T E Ladner, J Graham, Alex Hamilton and others.

Per str. GEO. E. STARR from the Sound—J Shadly, A R Smith, W S May, J Lightfoot F Lawrence, Cleveland and wife, Miss Bass, S Ridler, Hansen, Smith, W C Rockwood, Miss O'Brion, J C Potter, Williams, Mrs J W Chandler, Miss Millie J Chandler, E Bloomingdale, J P Sekum, York, W Birmingham. F Ward, Miss Brown, Geo Cobourn, A Bleny, Mr Gibbon, Miller, McPherson, Smith, S Grear, Miss Elvin Ames, Miss Anna Lee Ames, Mrs Smith, Mr Ross, Miss Ross, W Ward, Mrs Logan, A McPherson, Miss B Gray, P B Whitney, H J Couse, Robinson, Sivelar and Douglas.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str R. P. RITHET fm New Westminster—A Jewel, Angus & Croft, A B Gray & Co., A O Leach, Ames, Holden & Co., A Gilmore, A Holmes, B Aaronson, B Williams, Belmont F C, J Sanders, C Strouss & Co, Carne & Munsie, D Spencer, Fell & Co, Galbraith, G & Cook, H Jewell, H B Co, Hall, Ross & Co, H L Guilline, J T Feiser, J H Todd & Son, Jas Maynard, J A Graham, Lenz & Leiser, Langley & Co, Leask & Morrison, Lewis Lewis, Loewen & Erb, McDonald & Co, M W Waitt & Co, Marks RH, McLennan & McF, Pendray & Co, Rt Rev Bishop Hill, R McDonald, S J Pitts; T H Hibben & Co, T B & Co, W R & Co, W G Cameron, W Headthorn, W Jackson, W W Northcott, W McKeon, T Trounce, J L Atkinson, T Earle, W Henny, R B McMicking, T J Burns, W H Bone, Wing Kei, M C Brown, C Strouss & Co, A Portman.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

AT THE ORIENTAL—Fred Chas Meakin and wife, Portland; A R Spaulding, Salt Spring Island; Dr Walkem, Nanaimo. G Green, Tacoma; Capt Libby, Port Townsend; S P Simmond, California.

AT THE DRIARD—A R Dyrlock, England; H Liftchild, S F; Thos Tims, E Jones, Ottawa; T Whitney, Z Dekum, Portland; H Miller, T Robinson, S F; Mrs Z Chandler, Miss A Chandler, Miss E Ames, Miss A Ames, Boston, Mass; F Ward, W Ward, Los Angeles; Z Lightfoot, Chester, Eng; Thos Ladner, Ladners Landing; Rev Winter, Liverpool, Eng; Dr W Ashdown, Edingburgh, Scotd; W Ransom, Bedford, Eng.

DEATHS.

MATTHEWS—In this city on the 23rd inst., Julia Ann Matthews, beloved wife of John Matthews, a native of Baltimore, Ind., aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence at 2:45 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and at 3 o'clock from the Methodist church.

ALL ACCOUNTS due at Brown & White's (next to M. W. Waitt's book store) may be paid there up to July 15th. †

At The City House.

Summer dress silks 37½ cents per yard. The new beaded dress cords and girdles. MILLINERY, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS AT COST. *

THE highest cash prices paid for ladies and gent's new and cast-off clothing. Note—Address, S. Cooness, second door from Broad street, on Johnson. *tf

A Seasonable Question.

Where do you get those nice Mason fruit jars and butter crocks, dear? Why at Powell & Co.'s, Cheapside. The cheapest and best place in the city to buy them. *

Reduced Prices.

Just received, a large stock of fine gold and all kinds of mouldings. Over 250 patterns to select from. Steel engravings and all kinds of pictures. Mounting and framing a specialty. Call and examine before buying elsewhere. JOS. SOMMER, Government street, three doors below new Bank of British Columbia. †

An Artistic Treat.

We have now on exhibition a collection of photos from paintings from the well known artist M. De l'Aubiniere. The subjects are of local interest and include "Mount Baker," "The Straits," &c. Lovers of art and the public in general are invited to call and inspect them at our studio, Government street. HALL & LOWE, Photographers. *

What is It?

That produces that beautiful soft complexion and leaves no traces of its application or injurious affects? The answer, Wisdom's Robertine accomplishes all this, and is pronounced by ladies of taste and refinement to be the most delightful toilet article ever produced. Warranted harmless and matchless. D. E. Campbell-agent, corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoira. *

Ice Cream and Confectionery.

The choicest and purest of Candies—the best of Ice Cream can be procured at the CHICAGO CANDY STORE. Parties supplied. Ice Cream packed for p nics.*

New and Second-Hand

CLOTHING BOUGHT AND SOLD.—Highest cash price paid for *Superfluous and Cast-off Garments, Blankets and Overcoats.* TRAVELERS having a superfluity of clothing can sell them for cash to N. POINTER, Johnson st., near Broad.*

THE celebrated Josephine Kid Gloves at the English House, Fort street. *

A Full Line of Bell & Co.'s and the Ame Holden Co.'s

Celebrated shoes for ladies and children in stock at the English House, Fort street. These goods are fully fifty per cent. better and thirty per cent. cheaper than any American brand of shoes in this market. *

Boys strong tweed pants 50c. per pair at the English House, Fort street. †

READ NOTICES in Jamieson's windows of reductions for cash on special lines of books and stationery. *

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of Jubilee numbers of *Graphic Illustrated London News, Canadian-American*, and Reprint of "*Sun*, June, 1838," at T. N. HIBBEN & Co. †

SANFORD'S, Thomas' and P. & J. Arnold's Inks at Jamieson's. *

ENGLISH, American and Canadian Tweeds at the English House, Fort street. †

Japanese Paper Napkins.

Cheaper than washing and just the thing for picnics. Next door to the postoffice B. C. Stationery Co. *

CALL AT Brown & White's (next to Waitt's book store) for bargains in Dry Goods up to July 15th, when the store will be closed. †

THE Crown Jam Jars at the English House, Fort street.

A Source of Danger.

The frequent source of danger attending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrhœa too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not follow its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astrigents It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

tu-th-sat-dw

In Good Repute.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale says: "B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it." tu-th-sat-dw

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

To-day's Supplement.

To-day's supplement contains two essays read at the recent public entertainment held by the Provincial Teachers' Institute, as well as other interesting matter.

Cariboo Quartz.

W. S. May, mining engineer, arrived yesterday afternoon and left this morning for Barkerville. He goes to that point for the purpose of erecting the Island Mountain company's quartz mill.

Correction.

In the item of yesterday's issue the name "Kwong On Lung" should have been "Kwong Sing Lung." The former firm are well known for their prompt payments in all cases.

Police Court.

J. Mahoney and J. Douglas, for disorderly conduct, were fined $10 or 14 days' imprisonment with hard labor.

Geo. Lerry, a drunk, was called out but did not appear and his bail of $5 was estreated.

A Big Claim.

The Canadian Pacific has entered a big claim against the government in reference to the Onderdonk section, on the ground that the section was not finished according to contract. It has been decided to refer the matter to arbitration, which will take place either at Victoria or Kamloops.

Serious Accident.

At Pendray's soap factory yesterday afternoon while James Woodcock and another employee were removing some large blocks of soap one of them fell on the former, striking him on the thigh and inflicting a painful injury. His wound was dressed by Dr. Deardon, after which he was taken to his home on Humboldt street. Last evening he was resting easy.

Another Wedding.

At the residence of Mr. A. Gregg, yesterday morning, his son Frank B. Gregg was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Alice A. McArthur, by the Rev. Mr. Pollard. Many friends were in attendance and the occasion was one of much happiness. The bride looked charming in her elegant bridal attire. The young couple left for their honeymoon on the Mexico, and before returning will visit many points in the east, including Calais, Maine.

Very Like a Whale.

The Berner Bay correspondent of the Alaska *Free Press* says: A party of miners while crossing the channel came near having their canoe upset by a whale which came up to blow just under the stern of the boat. There was some lively scrambling, you bet, and some manly strokes with the oars until out of reach of the monarch of the sea. Had the whale come up directly under it both boat and men would have been lifted higher than Gilderoy's kite, but he only just touched the stern, and the canoe, after shipping sufficient water to half fill it, righted itself again. None of the men were thrown out.

For San Francisco.

The following were passengers on the Mexico for San Francisco yesterday—Wm Kneeland, wife and 3 children; Ben Henly and wife, Mrs D W Swain, Miss Austin, W H Walsh and wife, R J Larkin, Captain G H Pierce, H T Peck, Thos Rollinson and wife, J T Torrence, H E Clarke and wife, Chas J Loewen, H S Austin, H J Austin, Frank Gregg and wife, R T Rose, wife and two children, Mrs Williams, Mrs Kaye, W Templeton, wife and two children, Mrs Summerfield, Robt Kennedy, James Wilcox. In addition to the above there were 11 overland coupon passengers, and several who secured their berths on board after the arrival of the steamer at the outer wharf from the Sound.

Kate Field in Alaska.

Miss Kate Field, of literary fame, was a passenger to Alaska on the Ancon this week. While the boat was delivering her cargo Miss Field spent several hours viewing our city and its surroundings, during which she obtained many points of great benefit to her in her literary work. Upon the return of the Ancon from Sitka through urgent request of the people of Juneau, she delivered a lecture in the opera house to a large and appreciative audience. Her subject was "Charles Dickens," the rendering of which was a noble effort on the part of the lecturer, and a treat to the audience such as they had never before had occasion to listen to in this far north land. The Alaska cornet band serenaded the noted visitor, and altogether the people of Alaska feel proud that they were thus honored. Miss Field will undoubtedly write a very interesting book of her travels in Alaska.—*Alaska Free Press.*

Miss Kate Field.

Miss Kate Field, who lectures at The Victoria on Friday and Saturday evenings next is one of the most brilliant women in public life to-day. As a writer she excels, and in her own crisp, breezy way, goes right to the heart of any question she touches. She excels as a vocalist and lecturer and has delighted audiences in the large cities both of this continent and Europe. The critical Boston *Globe* says:

Kate Field's "Musical Folly" forms an entertainment that is decidedly *recherche*, and altogether delightful. It is sparkling in its salient features, unique in their expression and faultless in manner. It is a treat indeed to hear such pure English and perfect diction. Its descriptions of London faults and foibles are at times witty, again humorous, anon sarcastic, and always in excellent taste. The songs introduced in the descriptions are good, two or three of them superatively so. The concert saloon one of "O you Ridiculous Man!" is noticeable especially for its musical merit, and, in addition, for the implied sarcasm of its manner, no less than its words, even the air catching and repeating the idea. "The Silent Song" is a capital bit of business, and was greet- by the audiences on the evenings when we were present, more warmly than any any others of the number. The "Burlesque of Italian Opera," was also an effective hit. The imitations, as well as the songs, and the thread of discourse on which both were strung, were excellent; and altogether the affair may be pronounced a decided success."

The Liverpool *Post* speaks as follows:—"Miss Field is a very beautiful singer both in English and French. She produces her voice in a pure, lark-like manner, and excels particularly where it is possible by expression, and by shades of phrasing to add to or illustrate the beauty of really fine passages. It is sel dom that we find in combination such refinement, such melody and such easily exercised histrionic aptitude." Miss Field is thoroughly at home upon the stage, acting with ease and perfect confidence, and speaking with a distinctness and clearness of enunciation that is positively delightful to hear on any stage. She puts her audience into instant good humor by taking it, so to speak, by the button-hole, and relating the most amusing things in a voice that is sweet and feminine, and yet expressive of the drollest humor. Seats can be had at Waitt's.

Greaves' Roof Patent.

A test of Greaves' roof patent, which lasted twenty-three minutes, was made yesterday morning in the vacant lot opposite the Windsor Hotel and was a complete success. The chief of the fire department was present, together with a number of citizens, and great satisfaction was expressed at the test. The roofing is manufactured in New Ross County, Roscommon, Ireland. It is made of pasteboard saturated in fireproof chemicals. It is used on all railroad buildings in England, and was tested on the Edinburgh exhibition building, and subsequently adopted by the admiralty.

What Is It?

The Seattle *Times* says: It is reported on what ought to be good authority that the "pilgrims" are meeting with pronounced success in reorganizing the democratic party on Vancouver Island. Canada is a field which has been somewhat neglected by a certain portion of the democratic party since the war. During that period of unpleasantness many high in the councils of the party went over the border for missionary purposes and incidentally to escape the draft. The conversion of our British cousins to the true faith should not be discouraged. We are therefore glad to give our governor credit for zeal in this respect.

Explosives Stolen.

Says the Vancouver *News-Advertiser:* The Hamilton Powder Co.'s floating magazine, which has been anchored off Deadman's Island, was broken into on the night of the 18th inst. and 27 cases of dynamite stolen therefrom. The police were apprised of the robbery and took steps to bring the guilty parties to justice, and succeeded so well in their endeavors that two men named Curley and O'Brien have been arrested for being implicated in the deed. Both men strongly protest their innocence, although O'Brien acknowledges that he assisted in moving the dynamite which he did not know had been stolen. The police are still on the lookout for a third party, who, if caught, will prove the most valuable arrest of the three. Twelve cases out of the twenty-seven stolen have been recovered, and the police feel confident they will soon unearth the balance, which cannot be very far away. The men arrested were brought before the police magistrate yesterday and remanded for three days to allow the evidence in the case to be prepared.

A Strange Disappearance.

His Worship the mayor and the police committee were occupied yesterday afternoon in investigating the circumstances of the disappearance of a $10 bill which equals in mysterious concomitants one of the tricks of the Wizard of the North. Two young men were arrested for disorderly conduct on Friday night. They were taken to the lock-up, searched, their valuables taken away, and then conveyed to a "dungeon cell." From one of the offenders was taken the sum of $61.65. This money was tied in a handkerchief and placed in the prison storeroom. In the morning the money was again counted and found to be only $51.65—a ten dollar Bank of British Columbia bill having disappeared during the night. A strange feature of the affair is this: Policeman Carter testified that he counted the money twice and each time made it $61.65. He then called off the amount to Policeman Robb, who entered it in the property-book. The young man from whom the property was taken saw it counted and testified that the amount was $61.65, and that that was the sum he had in his possession when taken in; but Constable Smith, who said he saw the money counted, testified that the amount was $51.65, that Constable Carter called out that amount, and that Constable Robb by mistake entered the larger amount in the book. The incident is most remarkable, and at the close of the enquiry the matter was involved in as impenetrable a mystery as at the start.

Blue Ribbon Club.

The meeting opened by singing "Rescue the Perishing." Prayer by the president, Mr. Gray. Hymn, "Ring the Bells of Heaven." Opening remarks by Mr. Gray, who introduced Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, Ontario. The gentleman has a dignified bearing on the platform, is possessed of a clear sonorous voice, has an excellent delivery, is a good logical reasoner and a fluent speaker, and though his speech was necessarily very shirt, as he had to leave for the east this morning, and a number of engagements prevented him from delivering as lengtl y an address as he otherwise would, it was one of the most forcible temperance lectures that have been delivered in this city for a long time. His remarks were interspersed with amusing and pointed anecdotes, illustrrtive of the efforts of the temperance people of Canada to obtain restrictive legislation of the liquor traffic. Those who failed to hear him missed one of the most enjoyable evenings that have been passed in Blue Rlbbon hall. Song, "The King's Highway," Miss Dobbs; reading, "Only an Outcast," by Mrs. James Gray; instrumental duet, "The Blue Bells of Scotland," by Messrs. Middleton and Stevenson of H. M. S. Triumph, *encored*; instrumental duet, Misses Merril and Pears, *encored*; recitation, Mr. Tuttle, "Willie's Farewell;" song, Miss Dobbs, "The Lights Far Out at Sea." The performance closed with "God Save the Queen."

The Water Question.

After many months of investigation and dispute the reservoir question remains about where it was, or a little more unsettled, than when work was stopped on Pandora hill by order of the council. Ratepayers have become tired of the seemingly endless controversy and are beginning to think that it is about time the council got a move on them and come to a decision, or else resigned and allowed other men to do so for them. A number of reports were ordered to be printed several weeks ago but from some reason or other—delay on the part of the printer: or perhaps a desire to keep the information back—these reports have not got into the hands of the people. This should be otherwise—the reports ought to be perused by every voter, so that they may form an intelligent opinion on the vexed question and govern themselves accordingly. Hendry's scheme is well-known to our readers, having been before them for the past five or six years. Taking Mr. Hendry's figures, Mr. Pickering reported favorably on it, as also did Mr. Bell in his progress report, but the latter found on examining into details for himself that his report was inaccurate, and he accordingly made an exhaustive report, submitting what he considers a practical and economical reservoir scheme. It is this report the public would like to see, and every facility should be afforded them for securing every fact that may be useful. Several councillors will hear of nothing but another main and better filtering beds, but if this scheme is persisted in the chances are that it will be years before an improved water system is secured. It is said that the scheme proposed by Mr. Bell will cost but little over the sum already voted, and will secure a better supply for distribution and storage—if the new main is to be the one then it means the expenditure of at least $175,000. There is little probability that the ratepayers would accede to this if it was asked of them, and the best course our city fathers can pursue is to carry out the wishes of the ratepayers and complete the reservoir system, not necessarily on the original plan, but on one that can readily be proved to be practicable and effective.

OUR MARKSMEN.

The Prince of Wales' Prize Coming to Canada for the Second Time—Good Shooting.

TORONTO, July 18.—Saturday being a general half holiday here, the attendance at Wimbledon was considerably augmented and the crack shooting of the various favorites was greatly appreciated. In the Prince of Wales prize, the highest possible score 110, Private Gillies, of the 90th battalion, Winnipeg, tied Heap, of Manchester, each scoring 97 points. Private Gillies eventually won, thus securing this prize for Canada for the second time, Col. Gibson, of Hamilton, having been the first. He takes £100 and badge.

THE SECOND STAGE

of the Queen's competitom was completed yesterday, ten shots, 500 yards, and fifteen shots at 600 yards, highest possible score 125, which, with the score of the first stage, makes the highest possible score 230. The following is the Canadian record:

Quarter-Master Sergt. Ogg, 189.
Corporal Langstroth, 189.
Sergt. Thompson, 187.
Pte. Gillies, 179.

Ogg, Langstroth and Thompson are among the hundred men who will fire in the third and final stage at 800 and 900 yards.

MITCHELL GETS A PRIZE.

In the *Daily Telegraph* prize, £300, seven shots at 500 yards, Sgt. C. N. Mitchell takes a money prize.

GILLIES GETS ANOTHER.

In Tyro, £185, in connection with the first stage Queen's prize, Pte. Gillies receives £8, and Sergt. Thompson, Montreal, Corporal Langstroth and Pte. Kambery have each won a smaller sum.

IN THE HEATH PRIZE,

£115, seven shots, at 200 yards, which is not yet finished, Lieut. E. A. Smith has so far made the highest score.

AN AT HOME.

Col. Ouimet will give an at home in the Canadian camp next Thursday.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

House-lot owners are not forgotten, but those out of site are out of mind.

It is not considered good form to talk about one's self. A woman may show her age, but she never tells it.

The proper caper now is to ask your guest whether he will have his coffee with or without tyrotoxicon.

Nobody is so low down but he has admirers. You never hear the dealer in Paris green inveighing against the Colorado potato beetle.

"What is a paradox?" asked the professor of his college class, and the brightest student of them all got up and answered, "A woman trying to play whist."

MAINLAND NEWS.

(Guardian.)

The C. P. R. Co. have replaced the sidings at the Port Moody wharf and intend to try the San Francisco market with a shipment of Banff coal from the collieries in that vicinity. Should their first venture prove successful a large trade will be the result.

Weather charming, though warm and rather smoky with bush fires.

The river continues to fall more rapidly within the last few days.

The salmon, hitherto not over plentiful, are said to be coming up the river in great force, so that fishermen and canners will soon be very busy.

(Columbian.)

Messrs. D. W. Port & Co. have got their freezers in operation and are now ready to freeze fish. The firm is shipping on an average over half a ton per day of fresh fish to the east. These fish are placed in ice, and are distributed over a large territory, going as far as New York. If the fish continue to come as plentiful as they were last night, the freezers will take the surplus and will soon be filled.

MARINE.

The following named vessels are due and on the way to ports on Puget Sound, to coal and lumber for foreign and coastwise: British bark Hazel Home, barkentine Consuelo, ship Edward O'Brien, British barks Premier, Craigwhinnie and Cumbrian, British ships Salsette and Titania, German barks Mathilde Hennings and Singapore, German ship Polymuil, American bark C. O. Whitmore, ships Louisiana and Joseph Spinney, British bark Rydalmere, British ships Persia and Cape Verde, barkentine R. K. Ham, bark Vidette, ship Richard the Third.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Collier Wellington shipped a pilot off the outer wharf at three o'clock yesterday and passed on to Departure Bay, where she will load 2500 tons coal as a return cargo to San Francisco.

Steamer Mexico arrived from the Sound at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and left again for San Francisco at 1 o'clock p. m. with passengers and freight.

The new steel steamer Premier will be taken over the new trial of speed course at San Francisco, laid out by the harbor commissioners, as soon as she is ready for sea.

The following vessels are now at Tacoma loading lumber: The ship Nineveh, cargo 1,000,000 feet, destination Sydney; bark Samoset, cargo 500,000 feet, destination, San Francisco; schooner Peerless, 350,000 feet, destination San Pedro: bark Alden Besse, cargo 600,000 feet, destination China; bark Ceylon, cargo 500,000 feet, destination Honolulu; ship Normandy, cargo 900,000 feet, destination San Francisco; barkentine Wrestler, cargo 500,000 feet, destination San Pedro. The bark Lizzie Williams is in port, loading 700 tons of Carbon Hill coal for San Francisco.

Ship Harland, having completed her cargo of 2550 tons of Nanaimo coal for San Francisco, awaits a tug to take her to sea.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.
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Mechanic's Cash Store, - - 48 Johnson St.
W. G. CAMERON. jul23

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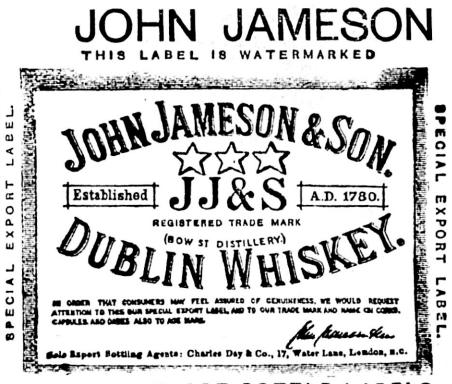

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 24TH, 1887.

SUPPLEMENT.

MALE OR FEMALE.

Do Men or Women Make the Most Successful Teachers?—Both Points of View in Two Clever Essays.

The following essays were read at the public entertainment given by the Teachers' Institute last week in Philharmonic Hall. Mr. D. Wilson B. A., led off by endeavoring to answer the following query:

"Should a lady be admitted to the teaching profession?"

I ask, said he, this question in all seriousness and hope I may be able to elicit your attention while I shall attempt to discuss rationally some reason why a lady by her sex, position in life and womanly character, is unfitted for the most important of all the learned professions.

To understand clearly my argument, let us first consider what should be some of the necessary characteristics of one who aspires to be a teacher.

1. He should enter upon it as a life-long work, as does the minister, lawyer, or physician.

2. He should be devoted to the one thing in life—his profession—it should be his first and only love.

3. He should not be tramelled by any weightier duties than those he owes his profession.

4. He should be one who will at all times command the honor and respect of those whom he has to teach.

5. He should be every inch a gentleman, able to impart knowledge and with a love for children.

There are other requirements in a teacher's character, but I have chosen enough for my purpose.

Let us see how a lady may fit into these.

1. He should make this his life-long profession. What lady can do this? Can you find the devotee of bangs, hoop-skirt or bustle who is willing to say—I lay down all other ambitions and choose the profession of teaching as my bridegroom for better or for worse, for richer or for poorer. It might be after many disappointments and when the sear and yellow leaf betokens that the doom of single blessedness hangs inevitably over her fair brow that then she would be willing to sacrifice the fragment of life left upon the altar of the teaching profession with this reservation that should some inexperienced and unwhiskered youth with bedewed eyes and bended knee crave the honor of her hand she would not be bound to say no. I have yet to hear that one of the fair sex ever said to a descendant of Adam of the male persuasion, "I have chosen the profession of teaching for my life-work and can not renounce it for the noble duties of wife and mother—now would it be natural for her to do so.

Now let us consider the 2nd requirement—devotion to his profession. Is it within the region of possibility that a lady with the cares of a household, a mother, or even a sweetheart can be devoted to her profession. It requires no very great reflection I think to see that there are duties falling to the lot of the mother or wife that are incalculably supreme to those of teaching other people's urchins how to shoot. Then it is not always the case that these weightier duties are those which invoke and retain the complete attention of the lady teacher. I have known a lady-teacher to give as an excuse for not subscribing to an educational journal that she had paid out all her money for a new dress—another, that she had no time to read because she was learning fancy-work. No young lady launches her bark upon the sea of life with the expectation of earning her daily bread with her own hands or wits. She may and will if she is wise, provide that she can do so if necessity demands, but it is not her intention to waste her sweetness on the desert air of a school-room, or workshop, any longer than is positively necessary for such sweetness to catch the long sought swain who swears everlasting love and fidelity, and forgets what he means at the first change of the moon after marriage. It is out of the region of the probable—I was going to say the possible, for a *young* lady to be devoted to any profession and the *old* ones are not wanted. She may be very enthusiastic at first but the enthusiasm soon wanes when the prospect of a single pupil who will pay all her bills, supply all the necessaries of life and probably many of the luxuries and still remain her devoted servant, appears on the horizon, and gradually pours all the noon-day ardor of his love into her willing ears. With what alacrity and natural adaptability, the broomstick and the rolling-pin take the place of the ferule and cat-o'-nine-tails, how vividly does the disenchanted husband realize that his wife learned how to use her tongue, and developed her muscles on the rotund portions of a dozen or more lazy boys. Samivel! beware of pedagogues of the female persuasion. Now let us consider for a few minutes the 3rd requirement. He should be untramelled by any weightier duties than those of his profession. Accepting that a lady may enter upon this as her life work, be perfectly devoted to it, how can she, if she fulfils the object of her creation, and becomes a wife and mother, how can she teach! There are some who do, I grant, but is it teaching? Are there not home duties which are constantly drawing her womanly heart to her home? It is not only so, but natural and right that it should be so. But is she fulfilling the requirements of the grandest profession in the world? Now I am willing to admit that in nearly all other characteristics a lady may be quite equal to a gentleman, but what I have already said, is, I think, sufficient to make my case clear. There is one other point, however, that I must mention. A woman will live on much less than a man can and she will consequently take much less salary than he will and still do the very same work. This necessitates the man, who has chosen teaching as a life-work and with it possibly a helpmeet, to live upon what is to him insufficient for his needs. If woman cannot find within her own sphere sufficient employment to supply her during the short period of single blessedness, let her take upon her vows of renunciation of the married state and we will welcome her with open arms upon the same footing as ourselves, but until she does so, her transient adoption of a calling which has no superior is sure to aid in preventing it from taking that high position which it should occupy among the learned professions. The profession has already suffered and probably will continue to suffer for many years to come by men using it as a stepping stone to something which they conceive to be better or higher and by woman as a simple means of supplying the necessaries and accessories of life until some one else offers to do it for her, and many a good shoemaker, carpenter, chambermaid and domestic servant has been lost to the world because our noble system of free schools has given them sufficient book learning to obtain a teacher's certificate.

Miss A. D. Cameron, Vice-President of the Provincial Institute then propounded the following startling theory:

"Man has no place in the school-room, on trustee boards, or in the superintendent's office." In proof of the statement she proceeded to say:

Schools are evolved from homes. The object of the school is to carry on and complete the early education of the home. After all, the best school of discipline is home. Family life is God's own method of training the young. And homes are very much as *women* make them. "The hope of France," said the late Bishop of Orleans," is in her mothers." And this truth is world-wide. Where, in all sincerity would I ask—is the man who is capable in any degree of carrying on the wise training of a mother? While admitting that by nature men are well-fitted to adorn *some* walks in life (where main strength and stupidity are the chief requisites to success) they are certainly as much out of place in a school-room as is the proverbial bull in a china-shop. I contend that the "average man" is mentally, morally and physically incapacitated for the high calling of educating youth.

1. *Mentally*—It is now universally admitted that the mind of man in countless all-important principles is inferior to that of woman. Man lacks patience, sympathy, insight into character, and that all-important factor in the school-room, tact. And of all those drawbacks the lack of smypathy for children is perhaps the greatest. Sympathy, human sympathy has been aptly called the most powerful lever in the world; it is the one great principle upon which Christianity is based. Sympathy is a golden key, calculated when properly applied, to open the most calloused heart, disarm resistance and develop the better part the divine spark of human nature. No one will attempt to deny that the heart of woman overflows with this *kindly human sympathy*, while the average school-master has just about as *much* of it for the trials and perplexities of the little ones under his fatherly care as has his brothers the *surgeon* the *dentist*, (and I was about to add) the *butcher* for *their* daily victims. *Insight into character.* No later than yesterday I heard one of my brothers in the profession give voice to this sentiment "Why, I treat every child in my school-room in exactly the same way, they are all alike, every one of them." Mothers how long will you send your precious little ones to *teachers* who look upon them as so many little machines to be wound up and set going by those who, themselves totally wanting in *originality*, will strive and too often succeed in crushing out from them all remaining sparks of it?

Again from the downy youth of eighteen to the mature and experienced gray-beard man is totally wanting in *tact*. And every hour of every day in the school-room this faculty (which has been aptly defined as "not taking the bull by the horns, but rather persuading the animal that he has no horns") is the greatest live auxiliary to the teacher's power. Notice the diffident youth of 18 or 19 summer in charge of his first school. How the young girls 4 or 5 years his junior with dawning womanhood's clear insight into character effectually *manage* him, while he, poor innocent, fondly fancies he is at the head of affairs, ruling his school. History does not record the name of one man endowed with patience, perseverance and tact enough to enable him to drive a perverse *hen* out of the front garden without losing his temper. What assumption then on the part of any man to presume to direct, manage, influence and control fifty little human beings, no two of whom are to be reached in exactly the same way! Says Baldwin, our authority on the Art of School Management: "The best governed schools are often found in charge of young girls. Gentle manners, with a low, earnest voice largely explain the mystery. Rough double-fisted *men* are no longer selected to *master* the bad boys."

In the second place, man is *morally* incapacitated to train youth. Why? Because man is constitutionally *lazy*, or, as they themselves would express it, "their minds are too lofty to grasp details." Yes, and their minds (and bodies also) are too lazy to carry them out. Let no drone who hopes for salvation by laziness venture into a profession demanding such an enormous daily expenditure of nerve force.

Physically also is man unadapted for the school-room. I should think that any strong able-bodied *man* filling (or attempting to fill) the place of teacher would feel an accusing twinge of conscience preparatory to calling his school register *each* morning, and this for two reasons. 1st., because he *most* feel that in retaining his position he keeps out one of nature's educators. 2nd Because he *is* a man and because a generous Providence has blessed him with strong muscles, a broad chest, a combatative disposition, the *ability* of the *will* to go out into the world to be a man among men, and with his strong right arm to hew out a place for himself among the workers of the world. It is generally conceded by both sexes that for *little children* a woman is the better teacher. Why draw the line there? As children grow older greater patience and tact are needed from those who are to lead them upward and onward. She, who by nature is endowed in these respects is clearly nature's provision for the higher education of youth as well as for faithfully and well transacting all official work connected with matters educational. The one argument (fortunately now an exploded one) which in times past used to be urged against the idea was that woman was not intellectually man's equal. Nor is she. Since the doors of colleges in the mother country have been thrown open to both sexes, woman has clearly demonstrated to the world that mentally she is capable of overtaking and outstripping those who from all time had assumed to themselves the exclusive right of entry to what are called the learned professions. And, in this loyal city of Victoria, I earnestly hope and believe I shall yet live to see a woman as Superintenent of Education, a trustee-board of clear-headed intellectual women and a teaching staff of large-souled earnest workers of my own sex. Many will speak rather slightingly of woman's sphere. What is woman's sphere? Who does circumscribe it or narrow it down and say "in these walks of life may a woman go—these avocations are open and these closed to woman?" Woman, like man, was placed in the world a responsible being, and like him, will she be held to answer if she does not try every God-given faculty to the uttermost, develop every latent talent and in the true sense of the word—make the best of life.

Much chaff and little grain has been sown broadcast under the head of "woman's rights," until the very words are offensive to many? "*Woman's rights?*" It is woman's right to develop her own individuality; be herself and not the echo of somebody else, northe outcome of lower conditions, nor the creature of current convention.

Ladies and gentlemen, earnest co-workers in our grand calling let me conclude with one thought:—

"A sacred burden is the life ye bear.
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly!
Stand up—walk beneath it steadfastly!
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.'

HOW TO SAVE BOYS.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influence of bad association, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vain ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desire to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that your homes are associated with the repressions of natural instincts, you are sure to throw them into the society that cannot in any measure supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public house at first for the love of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they find does much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it that their homes compete with public places in their attractivetness. Open your blinds by day, light bright fires by night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of dulness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambition in worthy directions. While you make home their delight fill them with higher purposes than pleasure. Whether they shall pass happy boyhood and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions depends upon you. Believe it possible that with exertions and right means a mother may have more control of the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.

A JOURNALIST ON JOURNALISM.

The following account of an interview with Mr. Andrew Lang appears in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*:—Mr. Andrew Lang does not love interviewers, who are quite in "The Wrong Paradise" when they go to Marloes Road. In his opinion, "most interviews are advertisements of the interviewee;" and he has not the smallest ambition in the world for the public to know what his furniture and his coat are like. But a man is not interviewed for the sake of personal description. It is inevitable and legitimate that the reading public should be strongly interested in a man who furnishes it daily, weekly and monthly with plenty of columns of copy. I asked Mr. Lang if he were disposed to agree with some statements that have been made of late, that it is as easy for a smart young man to learn journalism as to learn any other profession? His reply was decisive. "I don't believe it at all," he answered. "Journalism, as far as it is literary, cannot be learned. It is not a trade to which a man can be apprenticed." It is very well known that Mr. Lang, who was one of the most industrious men of his year at Oxford, is a scholar first and a writer afterwards. He has kept up the habit of reading the dead languages; and I therefore, asked him what influence he considered classical studies ought to have upon journalism. "I think every journalist ought to have a classical education—that is to say, if he is to combine journalism with literature. Certainly he has no business to be writing about classical subjects if he knows nothing about them. It is true that some great geniuses have not had a classical education, and have been none the worse for the want of it. But I think that the ordinary working man of letters who is not a genius, is much the better for such an education." Everyone who is familiar with Mr. Lang's writing, with the fulness of knowledge, the aptness of illustration, the felicity of quotation which he applies to every subject, will be surprised to learn that all this owes nothing to books of reference, and everything to a remarkably retentive memory. Some journalists, who have written thousands of leading articles, find it necessary to keep vast stores of information upon every conceivable topic ready to hand well-stocked libraries, volumes of newspaper cuttings, piles of commonplace books, and the like. Mr. Lang never troubles himself about such elaborate aids to writing. I doubt if the people who collect the material find it handy when they want it. It is hard enough, often impossible, to find one's books on one's own shelves the most difficult kind of book-hunting. Commonplace books and notes must be still more evasive. But no doubt Mr. Sala can find his notes when he wants them, and read them when he has found them. Not everyone can do that. "I seldom look up any books of reference," he told me. "I do not even possess a classical dictionary; and I don't believe there is a reference book of any sort in the house." Mr. Lang is an exceedingly prolific writer, as the readers of the *Daily News*, the *St. James Gazette*, the *Saturday Review*, and nearly all the magazines know. Therefore, when I asked him about his methods of work, I half expected to be told that he sat down to his desk, like Anthony Trollope, at five in the morning, and remained there until evening. "Oh," answered Mr. Lang, in a nonchalant way, "I work pretty fast. I work from ten till one; and I write a leading article in the afternoon." Books of reference are not the only aids to composition that Mr. Lang can do without. Now that the cigarette has become as necessary to many a writer as "copy-paper" itself, while the pen is in his hand, it is interesting to know that Mr. Lang rarely smokes, and never when he is at work. In answer to a question as to what part of the day he considered to be most suitable for doing literary work, he said that, of course, much depended upon circumstances. A great deal of writing for newspapers can only be done at night; but, for his own part, he found that the morning was by far the best time for writing. It has become a common complaint of late years that the remuneration for journalastic work, like the prices paid for novels, has diminished; and I put it to Mr. Lang if he thought there really was any ground for these complaints. "I know nothing at all about that," said he; "but the remuneration would no doubt depend upon the market." That Mr. Lang should be ignorant upon such a matter was of course to be expected; for he was successful almost from the first, and successful, it is to be remembered, not by reason of favor or influence which (contrary to the fancies of a great many people) counts for next to nothing in newspaper work, but thanks solely to his way of putting things, and his stores of what I may term marketable erudition. Mr. Lang is anxious to remove from the minds of budding journalists the pernicious idea that introductions and influence will ensure the acceptance of their manuscripts. "Supposing a young man to possess the various natural qualities, together with the acquired knowledge, that are necessary to a journalist," he observed, "there is only one way in which he can achieve success, and that is by persistently sending his manuscrips to the editors of magazines and newspapers. It is worse than useless to send them to people like myself, and to suppose that we can get them published, unless they are the kind of thing that is wanted. Then everyone is glad to hear of them, and to enlist the recruit. Nothing is to be done in journalism without constantly pegging away. Almost all journals and magazines are anxious to get good copy; and seeing that really good work is often badly wanted, a man who has anything in him is sure to succeed." "And that, I suppose, has been your own experience?" "As far as often being 'rejected' goes. When I began writing I found that the less bad articles were accepted and the worse ones were not. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that editors do not read the manuscripts that are sent to them. I know a good many editors, and I am sure they all look through everything they receive. I have heard of one or two magazines which will not take any thing from unknown men; but it is mostly people who have nothing to do with literature who think that influence counts for everything and ability and perseverance for nothing. And it must be remembered that freshness and originality go for much. Editors want what is new as well as what is good. The public have no idea of the pains and time editors expend in reading the enormous quantity of manuscript that is showered upon them. But 'it's little good comes of writing,' as Captain Shandon said. In France, it leads to everything; in England, it leads to nothing!" In the course of a little chat about interviewing, Mr. Lang said that he failed to perceive its uses, save in exceptional cases—when, for instance, a politician wanted to say something of general interest, and chose that way of saying it instead of going to the trouble of writing a pamphlet. "And," he added, characteristically, "of course he is not always the interviewer the truth; so what does it matter?" But there is interviewing and interviewing; and while many people reasonably object to the vulgarity of telling how many rings a distinguished man wears, what is his favorite dish, and the cut of coat that he most affects, everybody is agreed that there is nothing very improper in letting the public know interesting little matters of more than personal moment, such as those which I have here recorded of Mr. Lang.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Whenever opportunity offers (and very often without the opportunity) there are men who attempt to define that vaguely described nebulous condition which is called "woman's sphere." When a woman gets troubled over the matter let her turn to the 16th chapter of Romans and there learn Paul's true estimate of Christian women. It has been truely said by a man that "The great mass of people who quote Saint Paul construct their platform wholly and exclusively from 1st Corinthians 16, 34-35 and 1st Timothy 11, 12, and so they never get past. "Let you women keep silent in the churches and suffer not a woman to teach," etc. It might be well for those who hold in contempt the services of woman, except as she may minister to the comfort and happiness of man to read in the 18th chapter of Acts where a woman was suffered to teach. One who was "an eloquent man and mighty in the scriptures, whom when Aguilla and Priscilla had heard they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly." Do we not need more of Paul's helpers in the church? The great Apostle wrote; "Great Priscilla and Aguilla-Priscilla first—My helpers in Christ Jesus." "Greet many who bestowed much labor on us." The "beloved Kersis," and all those women "which labored much in the Lord." Where they ordained to the "common duties of life," "only? was not Phoebe employed by Paul to convey his message to the church at Cenchrea? One of Boston's eminent clergymen writes.

And what is woman's sphere? Decidedly, in the present day, it is a very undecided thing. Every few weeks some new writer comes to the front and endeavors to establish a fixed standard. But "thus far shall they go and no farther" does not seem to have the desired effect upon constantly advancing woman. And now we ask again, who will or can define a woman's sphere?

That sphere was once considered to be bounded on all sides by the circle drawn round the domestic hearth. Nobody seemed to reflect that there were some women so unfortunate as to have no special domestic ties of their own. Such miserable creatures were directed to seek womanly employment among the families of their married relations. Why should a single woman unsex herself by going out into the world when her brother or sister had a houseful of obstreperous children to look after? Why, indeed!

In these times all is changed, however, thanks to the persevering ones who have hacked and hewed a way to competence through thorny paths, leaving the road comparatively clear for those that follow.

"No head for business" says some man, "A woman's proper sphere is housekeeping." Let us see! No head for business! Very little head for accounts! Well, perhaps the last proposition is true in the main, but it is purely for want of practice. Ask any business man who employs a woman bookkeeper whether his accountant is competent or not?

There is certainly one point on which the women can yield the palm to the men, (no doubt they will do it gracefully and willingly) and that is the number of betrayed trusts. Let him who reads the daily papers say what per cent. of women employed as accountants and handling large sums of money, pocket the half of it and flee to Canada.

"No head for business." Leaving aside the scores of women employed in business houses, there is hardly a thing in the world that calls for a clearer head for business than the intelligent management of a household.

Not the scrubbing and the scouring, though even in these the more brains one can bring to bear upon them the better, both for the occupation and the persons engaged therein. But the management of all the details, the being able to consider each separate detail, and see the result of the great whole, at the same time.

Why to be a successful housekeeper a woman must understand, let us see—baking, washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, that is four trades without the minor acts of dishwashing, sweeping, dusting, etc. But a woman to be a true mistress of her house must absolutely become accomplised in four trades that require no mean skill, any one of them, and three of them trades that many men practice. Men bake, men cook, men sew. Do they unsex themselves when they practice three of the trades housekeepers, or do women unsex themselves when they practice in their households, three of the trades in which men have been successful? How is it anyway?

Taking all the facts into consideration, we think "woman's sphere" is the same as that of man, *i. e.*, to do cheerfully and well the work that comes to her hand, whether it be with a pen, a surgeon's knife, a dentist's drill, a pair of scissors or a broom.

READERS of King Solomon's Mines can find the sequel "Allan Quatermain" at T. N. HIBBEN & Co. *

That the finest assortment of fishing rods and tackle in the province is at J. Barnsley's, Fort street, near Douglas, just received via the C. P. R. tf

LADIES order your millinery at the CLEARANCE SALE of BEEGAN & MADIGAN now offered below cost. *

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Wealth and prosperity should always be mistrusted; poverty and afflictions borne patiently are the signs of a soul's salvation.

He who has injured thee was either stronger or weaker; if weaker, spare him; if stronger spare thyself.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.

Instead of saying that man is the creature of circumstances, it would be nearer the mark to say that man is the architect of circumstances.

Half of our misery in life comes from the setting up of idols; for the idol is certain to fall down some day with a crash, and we get crushed under it.

A man loses miserably all that he leaves after him in this world, whilst he takes with him the fruits of his charity and alms, for which God will give him a bountiful reward.

The subject ought to behold in his superior, not the man, but Him for whose love He has sacrificed his will; and the fewer qualities the superior has the greater merit there is in obeying him.

There is one thing whereby we may glorify ourselves; that is, by returning God the glory which comes from Him, by serving Him faithfully, and by acknowledging all that He has done for us.

I now see more good and more evil in all men than heretofore I did. I see that good men are not so good as I once thought they were, and I find that few are so bad as malicious enemies do imagine.

There are moments in life in which circumstances, like winged shuttles, move backward and forward before us, and ceaselessly furnish the web, which we ourselves, more or less, have spun and put upon the loom.

If thou shouldst unite in thyself all human knowledge, thou wouldst have but little to be proud of, because Satan himself knows more about heavenly things and still more about earthly things than all men together.

That is the cruelest part of adversity, it is always applying the test to our fellow-creatures, and compelling us to try them. If only we might go on to the end, trusting and believing in those we love, without ever having to test them.

No man ever forgot the visitations of that power to his heart and brain which created all things new; which was the dawn in him of music, poetry and art; which made the face of nature radiant with purple light, the morning and the night varied enchantments; when a single tone of one voice could make the heart beat, and the most trivial circumstances associated with one form is put in the amber of memory; when he became all eye when one was present, and all memory when one was gone.

When I look upon the tombs of the great every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tombs of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competing factions and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of the tombs—of some that died yesterday, and some 600 years ago—I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries and make our appearance together.

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend on this for certain.

SMOKE white men's cigars and cigarettes, El Padre, Madre E. Higo and Puritan. W. H. REDMOND. *3m

CLEARING OUT SALE.—Lovell's Library, Seaside, Harper's and Lovell's Household Libraries, at publisher's prices. English sixpenny novels, 20 cents; shilling novels, 30 cents; Cassell's National Library, 10 cents each—three for 25 cents.—At Jamieson's clearing out sale for cash. *

ROUTLEDGE'S World Library and Cassel's National Library to be had at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s at 10 cents each as heretofore. *

CALL and have a talk with FISHER, the ARCHITECT, before you order plans *

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child' softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other. d&w

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At the millinery store of BEEGAN AND MADIGAN and avail themselves of the rare bargains offered in MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS. On account of dissolution of partnership goods will be sold below cost for cash only. *

T. THOMPSON, practical gun-maker, has removed to 37 Johnson street. Guns, pistols, sporting material, etc. All kinds of repairing done and warranted. 1m

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REMEMBER if you want anything in blank books, or office supplies of any kind, buy before 30th July. Jamieson's cash clearing out sale closes on that date. *

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 24TH, 1887.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"In the foremost rank of power, destined to change the face of the world stand Christian missions."

In South Africa there are said to be 450 Protestant missionaries, 92 native ministers, 40,000 communicants and 250,000 under instruction.

Dr. Murray Mitchell being asked, "What is being done for the missionary cause in India?" replied, "Very much and very little." He explained, "God is doing very much, but man is doing very little."

Mr. Spurgeon evidently thinks the English Baptists should give more than $350,000 a year for foreign missions. He asks, "How long do you think it would take to convert the world at that rate?" His answers is, "It would just take an eternity and a half."

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was organized in 1877, with a membership of 50. Now it has a membership of 8,563. The contributions for foreign missions made by this society in 1877 were $1,005.39, as against $18,581 in 1887.

Ahmednuggur is a city in the Bombay presidency. The A. B. C. F. M. commenced a mission there in 1831. In 1882 a Mission High School was opened. This has developed into a college in affiliation with Bombay University, with two preparatory departments, known respectively as the middle school and high school. In the middle school instruction is imparted through Marathi, the vernacular; but in the high school English is the only language used in the class-rooms. The college department was opened on January the 1st, of the present year, with thirteen students. The subjects taught are English, Sanskirt, Persian, Latin, logic, ancient history, physics, Todhunter's larger algebra and Euclid (books vi., xii.). The subjects for study are all appointed by the University of Bombay, which is an examining body only. Rev. James Smith, M. A., a graduate of Knox College, Toronto, is principal of Ahmednuggur College.

Gospel work among Mohammedan women in Persia is not yet well opened up. The lack of religious liberty, the impossibility of taking Mohammedan girls into the schools and the fear of the women to come to public services are the greatest hindrances. There are two influences at work which promise well for their amelioration. First, the spirit of the age, operating powerfully to this end in Christian lands, is also influential in Persia. It is shown in the system of Baptism, a new sect, in some respects a revolt from Islam, in others a reform of it. It accords women a much higher place in society, would have her throw aside her veil, her mouth wrappings and head coverings and appear in public without fear or shame. Second, the spirit of the Gospel is working for the elevation of the women of Persia. In the worship of the Sabbath congregation of Christian women may be seen reading their Bibles and singing the songs of Zion forgetful of the fact that but fifty years ago scarcely one of them could read.

The ladies who are obtainging signatures to the Women's Memorial to the Queen in favor of Sunday closing have appealed to the committee to postpone the time of presenting the memorial, so as to give them an opportunity of completing their important work. The secretary, therefore, asks me to say that it has been decided not to present the memorial before the end of June. "It must cheer the workers to know that the whole country is moving in the matter," says the secretary, "and," she adds, "I trust that every woman in the land will see to it that her name is added to the memorial."

WELSH WISDOM.

Three things of short continuance—a lady's love, a chip fire and a brook flood.

Three miseries of a man's house—a smoky chimney, a dripping roof and a scolding wife.

Three things that ought never to be from home—the cat, the chimney and the housewife.

Three essentials to a false story teller—good memory, a bold face and fools for an audience.

Three things that are as good as the best—brown bread in famine, well water in thirst, and a gray coat in cold.

Three things that are seen in a peacock—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thief and the voice of the devil.

Three things it is unwise to boast of—the flavor of thy ale, the beauty of thy wife and the contents of thy purse..

Three warnings from the grave—"Thou knowest what I was; thou seest what I am; remember what thou art to be."

Three things that never become rusty—the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse and a woman's tongue.

Three things not easily done—to allay thirst with fire, to dry wet with water and to please all in every thing that is done.

Three things as good as their better—dirty water to extinguish the fire, an ugly wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

HE WASN'T QUALIFIED.

"Did you hire that young man who applied for your school?" was asked of a Dakota school district officer.

"Well, I should rather say we didn't."

"Why not?"

"His edication didn't come up to the scratch."

"What in?"

"Gram'er."

"How did you find out?"

"W'y he got in my wagon to ride from the field to the house an' says I, 'Did ye ever drive much?' 'Of late years,' says he, 'I have driven very little.' 'Drove very little, ye mean,' says I. 'I beg your pardon,' says he.' 'but I mean driven.' 'Drove is right,' says I. 'No, sir,' says he, 'driven is the most grammaticalest.' 'Oh, well, mebbe ye know,' says I, sorter sarcastit, 'I reckon I do,' says he, 'I'm jus' comin' out here to learn you folks something.' 'Do you see that road?' said I. 'I does,' says he. 'Well,' says I, 'it goes to town an', you want to git right out an' humpen yourself down it mighty fasten 'cause I'm going to begin kicken ye in about a minute by the clock.' He saw I knowed more 'bout gram'er than he did an' he got out o' that wagon an' scooted down the road. You bet we're goin' to have a teacher that understands gram'er or none at all."—*Dakota Bell.*

ALL KINDS of wood turning, band sawing, and machine work done to order at short notice at John Weiler's Furniture Factory. *

DEMISON'S outfit of tissue papers and material for tissue flowers, for sale by
† T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

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Artists, Photographers, and Phototype publishers. The only producers of carbon enlargements on the Pacific Coast.
*su&tu 1m

NAT AND HIS SISTER.

Nat Hastings was alone in the family sitting-room, with his Latin grammar open upon the centre table before him. He liked to sit here evenings with his sister Fanny, and study his lessons for the next day. She was up stairs now, hearing her small brothers say their prayers and tucking them snugly away in their cribs for the night. But she would come down before long and sit in that low chair on the other side of the table, with her work or book, making a pretty picture to Nat, in the soft light of the student's lamp.

And it was a pleasant room, beautiful and attractive, as only good taste and a good deal of money can make any place. But this evening, for some reason, Nat seemed out of harmony with all the brightness and beauty around him. He was moody and absent-minded, and scarcely looked at his lessons; though usually he made most of the time for study when his sister was up in the nursery, that they might have the more for those delightful little confidences in which they sometimes indulged later in the evening, while they roasted chesnuts in the ashes or ate a dish of popped corn.

Nat had been in an uncomfortable frame of mind ever since he came home from school at 4 o'clock. He had no appetite for his supper; was cross to his little brother, disobliging to Maggie when she asked a small favor of Master Nat, and almost snappish to his sister Fanny, whom he loved with all his heart, when she reminded him that he had left his books on the hat stand and thrown his hat on the floor.

This grown-up girl was only seventeen—three years older than Nat; but she was wise and womanly beyond her years, especially concerning this brother, and happy in possessing his confidence. She never lectured him and seldom advised; only made suggestions which, in the end, he was pretty sure to follow, though not always received with favor at the first. So this evening, when she came down stairs, she could see that her brother was very unhappy; and while her fingers were busy with her needle, her heart put up a little prayer that she might be able to give him the help needed when he opened his heart to her, as she knew he would.

It was not long before he raised a clouded face to hers and said:

"Fan, don't you think it's an awful bother to have a conscience?"

"It may be troublesome at times, Nat," she said, "but I don't see how we could get along without it very well."

"I suppose not," said Nat.

Then a long silence ensued, broken at last by Fanny saying, kindly: "You know there is sometimes relief for a troubled conscience, Nat."

"Yes, I know it, and I suppose I may as well 'fess first as last; but Fan, this is such a very bad thing," and Nat's voice broke a little.

"Better make a clean breast of it, dear."

"Well you see, it was in the arithmetic class. We were in the hardest part of the book, and some of the examples none of the boys could do, not even Will Mason, and he is the best scholar in the class. But Ed Ridley has a key that his brother used when he taught school; and he pushed it toward me when I was studying, and I took it. I'm awful sorry, Fan, but I copied to be marked perfect in recitation."

"Oh, dear, Nat, how could you?"

"Stop, Fan; I haven't got to the worst yet: Mr. Gray must have been suspicious, for he asked me if anybody helped me, and I said, 'No, sir.' You see, I thought I could say a book was nobody; and so it would not be an out-and-out lie. But it was all the same. I knew that well enough."

Fanny had always been very proud of Nat. She knew he had faults enough, but she never supposed he could tell a lie; and now that he had done such a thing, she was not sorry it made him unhappy. Their father and mother had been away upon a journey for three weeks, and Nat, meanwhile had been all that she could desire. But now, alas! she was troubled sorely. How still the room seemed! How loudly the clock ticked! Nat could not bear it.

"Fanny, do say something, even if you scold me. I deserve it."

"I don't know what to say, Nat. How far is it to Mr. Gray's boarding-place?"

"Half a mile or more. I know what you mean, Fan, but I'm not going there to-night. I've told you, and I can do the other part in the morning."

"But, Nat, dear, can you sleep with such a load upon your conscience? And it would be dreadful if it were to grow lighter except in the right way. If father and mother should come home on the eight o'clock train this evening—"

"I hope they won't; I don't want to see them to night."

"But they may come. I expect them a little because we have had no letter today; and it is after seven now, Nat. Shall I get your cap and mittens?"

"I told you I wasn't going," said the boy. Bnt she coaxed a little in a loving way, and presently, as he drew on those handsome mittens, his sister's gift, he said in a softer voice, "You are pretty hard on a fellow, Fan," then kissed her and hurried off to do the thing he dreaded. And Fanny's sore heart went up again in prayer for him and for herself, that she might at the right time be able to show her brother how very dreadful it would be to meet his heavenly Father one day with a load of sin upon his conscience.

We need not go with Nat to call upon his teacher. Some of us may have gone upon a similiar errand and found, with Nat, that "confession was good for the soul."

Mr. Gray was a wise-hearted man, and his scholars loved him; Nat never respected him so much before as when he whistled his way home. True, there was something humiliating to be said before the class to-morrow, and he was perplexed that his teacher seemed no more surprised at his errand. But the worst was over, and his heart gave a bound when he came in sight of the house and saw a hack driving away from the door. And he rushed in to be hugged and kissed by his mother and father, and by Fanny, too, behind their backs. By-and-by he was called out to share the nice supper Maggie had prepared for his father and mother, for Fanny had said, "Put on a plate for Nat, he must be hungry by this time." And so he was. How his eyes shone as he exchanged glances with his sister, and how happy he was though a little subdued, as one is apt to be who has escaped a great danger.

EVEN REPORTERS ARE HUMAN.

The shorthand reporters of Sydney, N. S. W., having been found fault with for their method of reporting the speeches in the legislative council, retaliated by giving the speech of one of the council exactly as it was spoken, as follows: "The reporters ought not to — the reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be left out — but—the member can only judge of what is important. As I—as my speeches—as the reports—as what I say is reported sometimes no one—nobody can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean, So—it strikes me—it has struck me certain matters—things that appear of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—the papers—points are reported—I mean—to make a brief statement—what the paper thinks of interest—is reported."

What Dakota Means.

"Voyager" writes to the New York Sun as follows:

"I believe that Idaho is a patched-up fanciful word, with no meaning; but Dakota is a different kind of thing.

"Dakota means 'cutthroat.' It is the name of the Sioux Indians, whose original habitat is now Dakota Territory.

"When a Sioux Indian meets another, he gives the sign of his own nationality by drawing his hand across his throat."

Epitaph for a Gentleman.

To the gentler sex, polite and good,
As the strong and manly are,
He never sat while a woman stood
And clung to the strap of a car.
—[Boston Courier.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The Catholic Cathedral, New York--Its Magnificence and Beauty.

Whether or not attached to the ritual and doctrines of the faith taught within its walls, the intelligent American cannot fail to be interested in the magnificent and beautiful structure which is the chiefest ornament in the metropolis of this country. The appreciative recognition of the creations of genius ignores distinctions of party or church, and sees only the principles of beauty involved in their production.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL.

St. Patrick's Cathedral stands on one of the choicest sites in New York, on two blocks bounded by Fifth Avenue, 50th Street, Madison Avenue, and 51st Street. Its site is commanding, and amid surroundings which represent the wealth and culture of the city. Sufficient land has been purchased to prevent the possibility of crowding the Cathedral.

The original plans of the structure were drawn in the year 1853. Four years after they were modified to the requirements of a smaller building than that originally contemplated, and the structure, as it now stands, is the creation foreseen in the plans of 1857. Work was begun in the year 1858.

The style of the building is what is known as the Decorated and Geometric type of Gothic, which prevailed in Europe during the latter part of the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries. The nave of York Minster, probably the finest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in England, is in the same style.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was dedicated on May 25, 1879. It is not yet complete, the towers being unfinished and some details of ornamentation not being as yet provided.

The extreme length of the exterior is 332 feet, and its breadth 174 feet. General breadth 132 feet; height of towers, 330 feet, and each tower thirty-two feet wide at the base. The central door is thirty feet wide and fifty-one feet high, and the width of front between towers, 105 feet.

Measurement of the interior gives a length of 306 feet, a breadth of nave and choir, including chapels, of 120 feet, and 140 feet as the length of the transept

The Annunciation.

The width of the central aisle is forty-eight feet, and its height 112 feet. Side aisles are each of them twenty-four feet wide and fifty-four feet high.

EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING.

The principal front is on Fifth Avenue. It consists of a central gable with a tower and spire on each side of it. The gable, which is 156 feet high, contains the grand portal of the building. This is decorated with columns with foliage capitals. Its clustered mouldings show rich ornaments in the arch, which is decorated and fringed with a double row of foliated tracery. The thickness of the wall is twelve feet and six inches.

At the spring line of the arch and crossing the opening of the door, is a transom of beautiful foliage, and above this the window which fills in the arch. The shield bearing the arms of the diocese is in the central panel of the gable over the main portal.

Niches for statues are placed between the buttresses flanking the door on each side and those of the two towers. Larger ones, measuring seven and a half feet high, are seen in the horizontal balustrade over the first story and across the whole gable where the necessary space exists.

A Gothic jamb surmount these large niches, and in this is a window twenty-six feet in diameter and equal in architectural beauty to the best specimens in Europe.

The main gable is carried up to the roof lines above this window, showing in its construction work of singular beauty and delicacy. Buttresses on each side of the jambs of the window terminate in pinnacles.

The towers are thirty-two feet square at the base, and maintain the same form to the height of 136 feet, where they change into octagonal lanterns fifty-four feet high, above which the spires will rise 140 feet higher, in two stories.

The side aisles of the nave behind the towers are divided into five bays, and each bay is pierced by a window thirteen feet six inches wide and twenty-seven feet high.

The transept fronts are divided into a central aisle forty-eight feet wide and 170 feet high to the top of the crosses of the gables, and two side aisles. Each window over the transept doors measures twenty-eight feet wide by fifty-eight high. The side aisles of the transept have windows corresponding in size to those of the side aisles.

Reaching the sanctuary the note-taker finds that its side aisle has three bays similar to those of the nave. The side aisle of the rear has five bays, and the clerestory, which rises 104 feet to the eaves, has six bays in the nave, two in either transept, and three bays in the sanctuary.

There remains to be said that the apside shows the form of half a decagon, and has five bays. The buttresses dividing these are terminated by pinnacles which rise thirty feet above the eaves of the immense structure. Each of the five bays of the apside has a window of rich design and large size.

INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING.

The ground plan of the interior of St. Patrick's Cathedral shows a nave, two transepts and a choir or sanctuary. Walking down the nave the visitor sees that it is divided into seven bays. In its cross-section it consists of a centre aisle, forty-eight feet wide and 110 feet in height from the floor to the apex of the groined ceiling.

The transepts are divided into a center and two side aisles of the same dimensions as those of the nave. Ninety-five feet is the length of the sanctuary, with the centre aisle 124 feet from wall to wall. The choir has three bays and terminates at the east end of the building by a five-sided apside. Columns and ceilings are richly ornamented, but the

The death of St. Joseph.

general effect of the architecture is single and impressive.

THE HIGH ALTAR.

St. Patrick's has five altars, and its chapels eight more.

The High Altar stands at the east end of the edifice, in the centre aisle of the choir. The reredos, or altar-screen, was carved and finished in Poitiers stone, by skilled workmen, in France. Its centre tower has a niche containing a statue of our Lord, and the two flanking towers bear statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. Over these statues the towers rise and are crowned with pierced spires of open tracery-work. The spaces between the central and the two corner towers are divided into six niches, three on either side of the centre, containing angelic figures bearing emblems of the Passion.

The altar proper was constructed in Italy, together with the tabernacle and stylobate, or lower division of the reredos. These are all of the purest Italian marble, inlaid with alabasters and precious marbles.

The front of the bottom part of the altar is divided into niches and panels; the niches containing statues of the four Evangelists, the panels representing in the bas-reliefs the Last Supper, the Carrying of the Cross, and the Agony in the Garden—all in the purest Carrara marble.

The tabernacle on the altar is of marble decorated with Roman mosaics, flanked by columns of rare and costly marbles, and has a door of gilt bronze set with emeralds and garnets.

The Archbishop's throne is of carved French oak. Over the seat is a magnificent Gothic canopy, supported by columns of the same style, and crowned by an octagonal lantern ornamented with statues, crockets, finials and angelic figures of beautiful design and workmanship.

PAINTED WINDOWS.

There are fifty-seven of these rich specimens of art. Seventeen other windows, making seventy in all, are of plain glass.

The window of St. Patrick is the titular window of the Cathedral. It is a six-bayed window, and is situated over the South transept door. Eighteen subjects, beginning with the Saint's birth and ending with the angels singing his funeral dirge, are shown in this beautiful production.

In the centre of the tracery is seen Saint Patrick's coronation in heaven. Around hovers a circle of angels, copied after Fra Angelico, each holding a scroll on which is inscribed one line of a Latin hymn, thus given in a complete form.

The Annunciation is one of the scenes which the reader can trace out for himself in the accompanying copy, but the window of St. Columbanus needs ampler explanation.

In Cantu's Universal History it is related that Thierry II., King of Burgundy, led a life which was the scandal of his kingdom. He had often, but to no purpose, been rebuked and threatened by his own clergy. St. Columbanus, though a comparative stranger, had but a few years before migrated from Ireland and founded a monastery near the palace of the king.

The latter, hearing of the saint's austerities, and wishing to be on friendly terms with him, visited the monastery, bringing with him rich presents of delicate viands and wines.

In the scene presented the Saint meets the king at the door of the monastery, rebukes him for his scandalous life, and with a blow strikes from the hand

The window of St. Columbanus.

of the attendant the rare vessel of wine, saying:

"God rejects the gifts of the wicked, nor ought they to pollute the lips of the servant of God."

The king is at once converted, because contrite, and humbly sues to be reconciled to the Church. Behind the king is seen Brunichilda, whose nuptials had never been blessed by the Church, but who had been to Thierry as queen.

She having prayed the Saint to bless her offspring, receives for answer:

"No; and of them none shall ever wield the sceptre of his father, because they are the children of sin."

In her retreat from the monk she regards him with a look of intense hatred.

The death of St. Joseph is the latest of the treasures in the windows which embellish the Cathedral, and adds one to the number previously given. It occupies a place in the sacristy of the edifice.

Pianoforte Actions.

Messrs. Goodwin & Jordan have received a shipment of pianoforte actions from the justly celebrated house of Hurrburger Schwander, Paris, France, and will have an instrument ready for inspection in a few days, at their place of business on Fort street. *3t

Old Shoes

Made as good as new, and better too, by Irving Bros., Crosson's old stand, Yates Street. jul22-1m

D. R. MUNRO, General S. S. Agent for Cunard, Guion, Albany, Dominion, Inman and all S. S. Co.'s *

SQUALOR IN THE METROPOLIS.

Pictures of Life in Shanty Town, New York.--A Big-Headed Prodigy.

It is one of the odd features of New York that among imposing apartment houses and rows of brownstone fronts there should exist such a squalid settlement of bushwhackers as certainly is Shanty Town.

The inhabitants of that unattractive village are by no means poverty-stricken, however. They all have ready money and many of them more than a sufficiency of it, though their dwellings and the furnishings thereof are primitive in the extreme. Family pride is as rampant there as in the houses that line the broader and straighter avenues of the city.

In one of the huts, in the lower part of Shanty Town, there is a physical monstrosity that would make the heart of a dime museum man leap with joy and excite the liveliest interest of the scientist. Playing with the children and dogs of that delectable locality is a child six years of age, whose head when he was ten months old measured twenty-two and half inches in circumference.

In company with a physician, whose past services had placed him on a familiar footing with the family, a Tribune reporter went the other day to view the young man thus afflicted with the big head.

"Sure, Doctor, an' I'm very bad," responded the mistress of the shanty in reply to the usual inquiries. "I have the malary orful and my nerves are all unstrung."

Mrs. Murphy had large, clear blue eyes, and her face showed the relics of youthful beauty, but a heavy diagonal scar across her upper lip had drawn it partly out of shape.

"How is Willie?" asked the doctor. "I want to measure his head again."

Willie toddled up the walk at this point to answer for himself.

He was certainly a most remarkable specimen of humanity. His slender limbs shook under the weight of his enormous head. The neck and lower part of the head were unusually small, but above a plane passing through the eyes and upper part of the ears the skull soared out like the sides of a well-filled balloon, running out to a circumference of twenty-six and one-half inches, and up to a height of five or six inches. The eyebrows were drawn up an inch and the deserted eyes were weak and expressionless.

The child staggered a little and wobbled along like an emigrant woman with an overload of household goods on her head. A thin, narrow chest and pipe-stem arms seemed to hunger for the vitality that the overgrown head had absorbed, while the stomach alone showed Hermanic tendencies. There was intelligence in the child and the ability to talk, but no promise of a second Daniel Webster.

A big bruise on the forehead showed where the attraction of gravitation had gotten the better of Willie's underpining so that "the globe which we inhabit" and the lesser globe that served him for an upper story had come together.

"Sure, and he's afther bumpin' his head all the while," said Mrs. Murphy in explanation. "The b'ys run away from him, an' he tries ter follor. I'll have ter get him a goat ter play wid. Wasn't that a nice one we caught up at High Bridge last Sunday, Willie? But the brute of a gateman wouldn't let us bring it down on the elevated. Let ter doctor measure your head, Willie," and Willie submitted with evident appreciation of the honor.

"This is what we call a hydrocephalic head," said the doctor, as he produced a tape measure and notebook. "The brain is of ordinary size and the rest of the skull is filled with water. Such a child generally dies in infancy and this is perhaps the only case that ever occurred that was not fatal."

Along the middle of the skull there was a ridge about four inches in width. It gave forth a hollow sound as the doctor rapped it with his knuckles.

"That is where the sutures joined," he continued in explanation. "In the new born babe the skull is not solid but is in several parts joined by membranes. When the head began to swell under the pressure of the water on the brain it split and there were three or four inches here where there was no skull at all, only membrane. Now the bones have grown out and joined so that it is all hard as you can see. There is no reason why the child shouldn't live now until he dies from other reasons."

When released, Willie toddled off to play with the "b'ys" who were either too lazy or too stout-hearted to run away from the monstrosity, and the visitors took leave of Mrs. Murphy with the kind blue eyes and the twisted smile.

The doctor called at another palace of old boards, frescoed with whitewash, to ask the lady of the house about her two sons who were in a lunatic asylum. The bereaved mother went over all the family history and prospects for the visitor's benefit; only stopping for frequent applications of her apron to her eyes.

The chronicle extended from her father, who was a yeoman in Ireland, and was "over a thousand men," down to the latest developments in the little affair between her daughter in Yonkers and "ther young feller that was a makin' up to her. An' sure he was a nice, likely young chap, but not a Cath'lic, and she didn't know whether they wouldn't fight over religions if they were married."

She wouldn't hear of the visitors going away without a glass of wine or something. After a lively discussion as to whether the molasses jug or the tumbler should be used, the latter carried the day, and Nora, the youngest girl, was sent around to the nearest groggery to have the tumbler filled with port wine.

Half the contents of "the growler" were poured out into a cup and the callers drank to the health of the daughter in Yonkers and the future conversion of her young man who "wasn't a Cath'lic."

"That woman is as honest as the day is long," said the doctor, as the two scrambled down to civilization again. "She pays cash always and in advance. Many is the time I've been rung up and found her at the door waving three dollars at me when she knows that my charge is only two dollars a visit. She paid her lawyer $60 in less than a week once. The ground rent for that shanty is $130 a year but she hasn't $5 worth of furniture in it, as you see."

A Word for Burglars.

W. S. Gilbert, in the London Times, says:

"For my part, I could never quite understand the prejudice against burglars. An unarrested burglar gives employment to innumerable telegraph clerks, police officers, railway officials, and possibly also to surgeons, coroners, undertakers and monument masons. As soon as he is in custody, the services of a whole army of solicitors, barristers, judges, grand and petty jurymen, reporters, governors of jails, and prison warders are called into requisition. Really, the burglar does more good than harm."

Value of a Chest Voice.

A gentleman who is kind enough to be a devoted reader of this column wants to know what I mean by saying that Salvini places his voice in the top of his head. He writes: 'There are throat voices and chest voices, as I understand the matter. All good singers have chest voices, and all well-trained actors. It is the chest voice that never fatigues, if the speaker also knows when and how to breathe.' I know this perfectly well, but it is knowing just how to place this chest voice that makes Salvini's speech so beautiful. The knack consists in the proper throwing of the chest voice up against the nasal cavity, which acts as a sounding-board. The late Mme. Rudersdorf perfectly understood this placing of the voice, and so do the best teachers in Paris.—[Critic.

THE SYMPATHETIC SNAIL TRICK.

A Chapter of Amusement for Lovers, Relatives and Friends.

To give a person a lock of your hair, or, as in China, a paring of your finger nail, is to show your perfect trust and confidence in him (or her) by putting yourself implicitly and entirely in his (or her) power and safe keeping.

Whatever has once belonged to anybody, and far more therefore whatever has once formed an actual physical part of his person, puts its present possessor so fully on rapport with the original owner that he can to a great extent control that owner's destinies.

In all magical ceremonies, whatever their purport—whether to avenge one's self upon one's enemy, or to gain the favor of the unkind and irresponsive object of one's affections, or to bring back the heart of one's now faithless lover—it is almost necessary to throw into the mystic caldron, or to burn with the fated image, a lock of the person's hair, or a rag of his clothing, or at the very least something or other that has once belonged to him.

Here is a little illustrative modern superstition which may help to make clearer the frame of mind that renders such strange forms of belief even now possible.

It is known as the sympathetic snail trick. To communicate with your lover at a distance, take two snails, and feed them on lettuce in a box together for a week or ten days before his departure for parts unknown. Then let your lover take one of the snails with him, while you keep the other in a box at home.

Arrange beforehand a fixed day and hour for communicating with one another, and at that hour take your own snail out of its box and lay it on a slip of paper on which you have written out a copy of the alphabet. (It shows the antiquity of the superstition that the letters must be capitals, in Roman form, not in script hand.)

Induce the snail to travel along the line up to the letter you wish to halt at (the inducement usually assuming practical shape in the point of a pin), and then stop him.

If the experiment has been properly performed, your lover's snail (put out similarly at the same moment, like a molluscan travesty of the Corsican Brothers) will travel along the corresponding slip and stop accurately at the same letter.

You can thus spell out as many words as you choose in the exact, easy and convenient fashion which the departed human spirit has independently invented for corresponding through the medium of a 5 o'clock tea table with its surviving relatives.

If the communication doesn't come off, that is because your absent lover, faithless man, has forgotten or neglected the appointed hour, or has ceased to love you, or has otherwise in some way or manner misconducted himself.

Perhaps, also, in the case of places far distant from one another, such as England and Australia, sufficient care may not always be taken by the unscientific swain to insure the correction of the local hour to Greenwich mean time; and the sympathetic snail may thus be made to walk about needlessly in his box at dead of night while his companion at the other side of the world is rejoicing in the full enjoyment of the antipodal noontide.—[Longman's Magazine

HAIR AND CHARACTER.

The Observations of a Reflective Barber.

"It is a fact," said the barber, "that a better idea of character is oftentime expressed by the beard than by the countenance. The art of reading character by the beard is taught as a science in Paris under the name of 'philography,' and I understand a book is shortly to be published in which the principles of this science will be given in detail.

"Did you ever notice that people of very violent temper have always close-growing hair? It's a fact that every man having close-growing hair is the owner of a decidedly bad temper. It is easy enough for me to note at a single glance how a man's hair grows. Then I know how to handle him.

"The eccentric man has always fine hair, and you never yet saw a man of erratic tendencies who at the same time had a sound mind that was not refined in his tastes.

"Fine hair indicates refinement. You may have noticed that men engaged in intellectual or especially in æsthetic pursuits, where delicacy is required, have invariably fine, luxuriant hair and beard. The same men, as a class, particularly painters, are always remarkable for their personal peculiarities.

"The brilliant, sprightly fellow, who, by the way, is almost always superficial, has generally a curly beard. If not, his hair is curly. It's easy to bring a smile to the face of a man whose hair is curly. He laughs where colder natures see nothing to laugh at. But that's because his mind is buoyant and not deep enough to penetrate to the bottom of things.

"There is a good deal of difference between coarse hair and hair that is harsh, though it requires an expert to distinguish it. For example, a man's mustache may be as fine as silk and yet cannot be trained to grow into a graceful curve. That's because the hair is harsh.

"Now people whose hair is harsh have amiable but cold natures. They are always ready to listen, but it is difficult to arouse their feelings. In men of this disposition the hair on their heads is generally, in fact almost always, of a shade darker than their beards.

"When the beard is full, covering the entire face, the color varies from a dark shade near the roots to red which colors the ends of the hair. These men have very rarely a good memory. They forget easily, and often leave a cane or an overcoat behind them in a barber's shop. They are great procrastinators and are bad at keeping appointments.

"Think over your acquaintances and see if the man who is habitually slow has not a mustache or beard of a lighter shade than his hair. It's always the case. These are the men who come in late at the theatre and get to the station just in time to miss the train.

"But philography is a science. It takes years of study and observation to acquire it. From long practice and a natural liking for the art I have attained considerable skill in discerning character."—[Household Words.

Sicilian Superstitions.

The Sicilians are charmingly superstitious. They still believe that the government has the power to give and cure cholera at its pleasure—that it has at its disposition a centre, as they say in their dialect, a specific against the disease.

In the worst time of the plague, the Sicilians have been heard to cry out:

"Come, come, it's not so bad; we'll soon be rid of the cholera. The government will put a stop to it when there are 5,000 dead."

An anecdote of equal savor is told of a young Sicilian who, afflicted with homesickness in Italy, longed to return to his beloved Sicily. Moving restlessly about the docks for sometime, he happens to meet a sea captain of his own race. Delighted with the chance, he implores him to take him on board his vessel and land him anywhere on the island.

"Willingly," said the captain, "on one condition."

"Name it; I subscribe to it in advance."

"That you will give us the antidote for cholera."

"I haven't any antidote for cholera, my man!"

"What nonsense! Don't you belong to the government? Are you not the brother of our Mayor?"—[Ingleside.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SITTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT OF Cariboo will be held—

At Clinton, Friday, 13th May, 1887.
At Lillooet, Wednesday, 18th May, 1887.
At 150 Mile House, Tuesday, 28th June, 1887.
At Soda Creek, Thursday, 30th June, 1887.
At Quesnellemouth, Monday, 4th July, 1887.
At Richfield, Saturday, 9th July, 1887.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
20th April, 1887. apr22-td

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1887.

SPRING ASSIZES.

[*On Vancouver Island.*]

Victoria.....Monday.....16th May.
Nanaimo.....Tuesday..... 7th June.

[*On Mainland.*]

New Westminster.Wednesday. 4th May.
Kamloops.....Monday..... 6th June.
Clinton.....Monday.....13th June.

FALL ASSIZES.

[*On Mainland.*]

Richfield.....Monday.....12th September.
Clinton.....Wednesday.28th September.
Kamloops.....Monday..... 3rd October.
Lytton.....Monday.....10th October.
New Westminster Wednesday.. 9th November.

[*On Vancouver Island.*]

Victoria.....Monday.....28th November.
Nanaimo.....Tuesday..... 6th December.
apr22-td

Asylum for the Insane.

TENDERS, endorsed "Lunatic Asylum," for the supply of groceries, clothing, meat, vegetables, &c., for the use of the above Asylum, New Westminster, for one year from the 1st August next, will be received by this Department, at Victoria, until noon on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Lists of the articles required can be seen at the Provincial Secretary's Office, Victoria, and at the Asylum, New Westminster, at which latter place samples can also be inspected.

All supplies to be delivered at the Asylum without extra charge.

Security for the due performance of the contract will be required in each case.

JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
6th July, 1887. jul22dw

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
13th July, 1887.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the Timber Districts constituted, defined and made by the Order in Council of the 18th day of August, 1885, be cancelled, and that under the provisions of the "Timber Act, 1884," the Province of British Columbia be constituted and defined as a Timber District. jul22-2w

To Bridge Engineers and Contractors

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Lands and Works hereby invites Bridge Contractors to submit plans, details, specifications, training sheets, and tender for the construction of a Bridge over the South Thompson River at Kamloops, up to noon of Wednesday, 7th day of September next.

The Bridge must have a roadway 16 feet wide, and a draw span with openings of 50 feet for the passage of steamboats.

A profile of the site can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 20th July, 1887.
jul23-td-w1t

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The time for receiving tenders for supplies for the use of the above Asylum, New Westminster, has been extended to noon on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

T. ELWYN,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
21st July, 1887. jul22

Provincial Secretary's Office.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

13th July, 1887.

DUNCAN MCRAE, Esquire, of Chilliwhack, to be Inspector of Timber for the Province of British Columbia, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the "Timber Act, 1884."

16th July, 1887.

DAVID WILSON, Esquire, B.A., to be Inspector of Schools and Assistant in the Education Office. jul22-1t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that Mong Kow has withdrawn from the service of Kwong On Tai & Co., Chinese Merchants, of Cormorant St., Victoria.

Notice is also given that we will not be responsible for any debts contracted or acts done by the said Mong Kow from this date.

KWONG ON TAI & CO.
jul19-1w

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